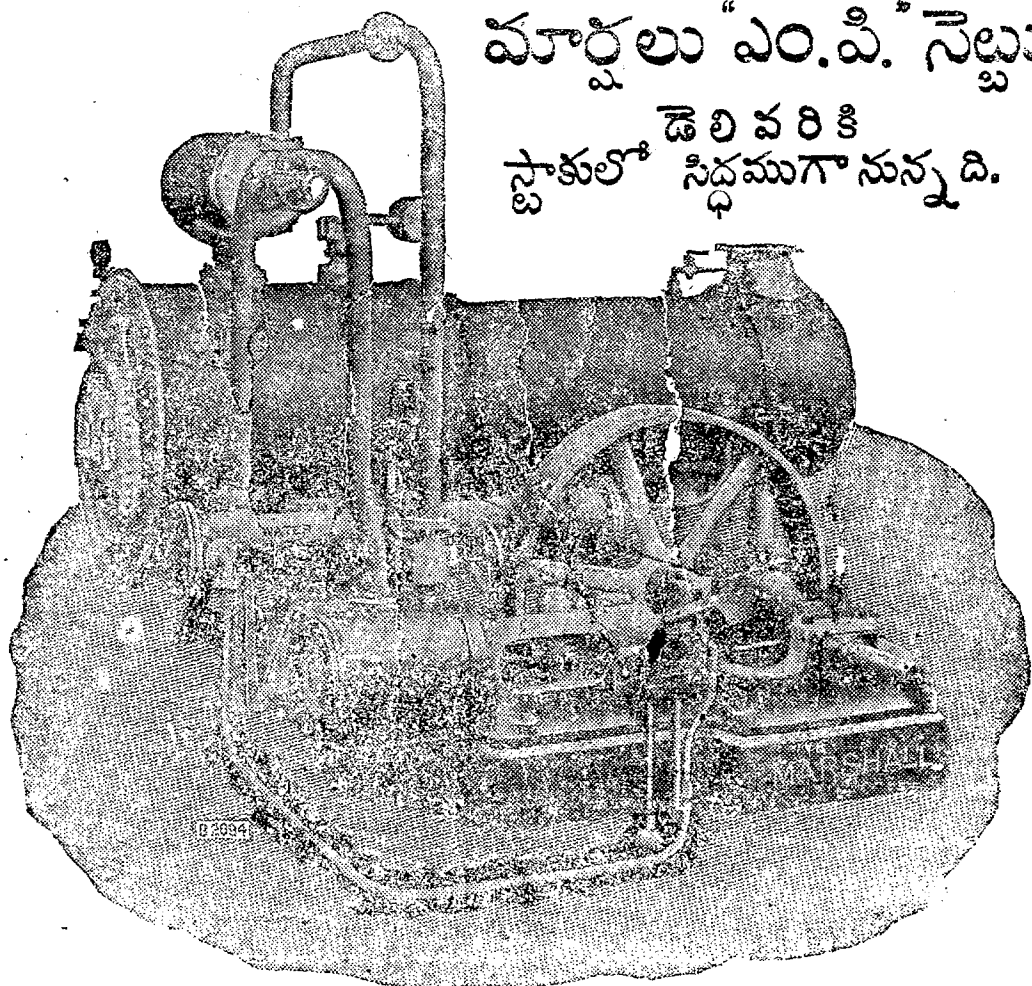


310148

వతిదీనము ప్రకటింపఁబడును

పం. 7. { డిన్న పట్టణము 1921 వ సం॥రం మార్చి నెల 28 తేది సోమవారము { No. 296  
 పేర్కొనబడినది. 3 { రా.డి.వా.మ.భం.వ.త్వర ఫాల్గుణ మాస బి.మ.భ.వం.చ.మి.సి. { నంచిత



అన్యోన్యము

శనివారమున ప్రసిద్ధి జేయుచు,  
 తరు వీధిమీద నొప్పులను కూడ  
 మా అమ్మకాంచనమును వాని  
 నంద మాత్రమున యెరుగుచును.  
 తేదీ: 20-10-0 అనాదు.



మోహినితెలము

సీసా 1-8 0-12-0.

తాను రత్నలము

42, 1-8 0-6-0

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

1.8 0.2.0

అంబికాంబనం పిళ్ళ,

పాఠశాల - శుభరామ్.

చాయిలర్లు, ఎంజిను, సూపర్ హీటరు, స్టీం, వాటర్ పై పింగు మొదలగువాటితో పయిన ఉండునది మార్వలు "ఎం. పి." మార్తి సెట్టు యొక్క- వివరణము ధరలకు ఇతర వివరములకు ఈ దిగువ చిరునామాకు దరఖాస్తు లంపుకొనవలెను.

1806

పూర్వం సన్నుతి కో (ఇండియా) లిమిటెడ్

జాన చన్: జెజవాడ, తంజావూరు.

నెం. 9, సెకండు లెను బీచ్, మదరాసు.

(2129)

మణిపూర్

అయినా ఈ స్వాధీనమే అమలు (ప్రతిపత్తం ఉపయోగము)

一、關於我國之政治。我國之政治，向來是極其腐敗的。政治的腐敗，是國家的禍根。政治腐敗，則國家必亂。我國之政治，之所以腐敗，其原因有三：(一) 官場之黑暗。官場中，官員們只顧私利，不顧公義。他們利用職權，貪污受賄，欺壓百姓。(二) 法律之虛設。法律是國家的保障，但在我國，法律往往是虛設的。官員們可以任意違反法律，而不會受到制裁。(三) 選民之無知。選民是國家的主人，但在我國，選民往往是無知的。他們不知道自己的權利，也不知道如何行使權利。

புதுச்சேரி, 1987.05.05

ఓ టో మో హీ ని

[illegible]

రోబినియా తెలఱు

[illegible]

కోటికిమా తెలంగాణ బుడి 1.5 రూ 1-0-0

Shyam & Co, 9, Bander st, Madras. **షియాం కంపెనీ, 9 బాండర్ స్ట్రీట్, మద్రాసు.**

అమృతాంజనం దీపావారి కౌషధాలయమునందు అమృతాంజనం తామరతయిలం మోహినితయిలం  
 వంతయుగ్గము మొదలగు ముఖ్యాపదములే గాక ఇతరము లగు మందులు కూడ అనేకము లున్నవి.  
 కావలసినవారు కేటలాగును లెప్పించి చూడవచ్చును. కేటలాగును కొరినచో తక్షణం వంజనము.

# వీరి కౌపుర సంస్థాన విద్యత్పరిక్షలు.



ఇవి శ్రీ దుర్గతి నామ సంవత్సరమునందు విజయదశమి కుండుగలలో (అనగా ఆశ్వయుజ శు ౨ మొదలుకొని) జరుగును. ధరఖాస్తుదారులు తమ పేరు, ఇంటి పేరు, గ్రామము పేరు, గురువు గారి పేరు, చిరునామా, యే యే శాస్త్రములలో నే యే తరగతివరకు లెచ్చెదరో తెలుపుచు శ్రావణబహుళ అమావాస్య దాటకుండ ధరఖాస్తులు పంపవలెను. తర్క, వ్యాకరణ, వేదాంత శాస్త్ర, వేదభాష్యపరీక్షలు గతసంవత్సరమువలెనే జరుగును. నిబంధనలలో మూర్ఖులేమి యులేవు. ఇదివరలో పరీక్షలయందు తీర్పులైనవారు తిరిగి జహుమానము నందుకొనుటకు బంపవలసిన వ్యాసములు శ్రావణ శుద్ధ పౌర్ణమిలోపుగా నిచ్చటకుఁ జేయవలెను. ఈ సంస్థానపు తర్కవ్యాకరణ పరీక్షలలో నుత్తీర్ణులుకాక వేదాంతశాస్త్రమున మాత్రము సామాన్య మధ్యమ పరీక్షలయందు తీర్పులై యూరకొనువాటికి యీ పరీక్షలిచ్చి సంవత్సరము ముప్పైపాఠిలోషికము చిరకాలము జరుగ నేరదు. ఉత్తమపరీక్షకై చదువుకొనుటకు కావలసినంతకాలము గడచినప్పటికూడ వారు తమపరీక్షకు రానిచో నచ్చా డాపాఠిలోషికము నిలుపుచేయబడును. వేదాంతములో సామాన్య పరీక్ష స్వాను అయినవారలే మధ్యమపరీక్షకు రానర్హులు. మధ్యమపరీక్ష స్వాను అయినవారలే ఉత్తమపరీక్షకు రానర్హులు. వేదాంతపరీక్షలో మూడుభాగములలో నొక్కసారి పరీక్షనిచ్చెనువారు భాద్రపద శుద్ధపౌర్ణమినాటికే రావలసియుండును. అప్పుడు సామాన్యమధ్యమపరీక్షాగ్రంథములలో పరీక్ష జరుగును. పిమ్మట ఉత్తమపరీక్షాగ్రంథములలో దేవినవరాత్రులలో పరీక్ష జరుగును.

## పఠనీయ గ్రంథములు.



వ్యాకరణము:—సామాన్యమునకు (1) సిద్ధాంతకౌముది. ఉత్తమమునకు (1) మనోరమ (2) శబ్దరత్నం (3) శబ్దేందుశేఖరం (4) పరిభాషేందుశేఖరం (5) నవాహ్నిక భాష్యం.

తర్కసామాన్యం:—(1) గౌతమసూత్రములు వృత్తిసహితం (2) దినకరాంత్యతరణములు (గుణ నిరూపణము మినహా) (3) వ్యుత్పత్తివాద ప్రథమాకారకము. ఉత్తమమునకు (1) పంచలక్షణి - వ్యుత్పత్తిరణం - సిద్ధాంతలక్షణం - అవచ్ఛేదకత్వనిరు - కక్షత (ఈ గ్రంథములు బాగదీశలోగాని గదాధరియ్యలోగాని) (2) గదాధరి - అవయవం - (ప్రతిష్ఠాంతం)-సామాన్యనిరుక్తి - ఐవ్యభిచారం - సత్ప్రతి పక్షం - విభజకమూత్రం. (3) వ్యుత్పత్తివాద ప్రథమద్వితీయకారకములు. (4) శక్తివాదము (సంపూర్ణము) (5) ప్రామాణ్యవాదము.

అదైవతవేదాంతసామాన్యం - (1) వేదాంతపరిభాష (వేదాంతశిఖామణి వ్యాఖ్యానసహితం) (2) సూత్రభాష్యం (రామానందీయవ్యాఖ్యానసహితం) (3) సిద్ధాంతదీపికాంగ్రహం (వ్యాఖ్యానసహితం) మధ్యమమునకు (1) ఈశ (2) కేన (3) కఠ (4) ప్రశ్న (5) మండక (6) గౌడపాదకారి కానిహితమాండుక్య (7) ఐతిరేయి (8) తైత్తిరీయ (9) ఛాందోగ్య షష్ఠప్రపాతక (10) బృహదారణ్యక షష్ఠాధ్యాయోపనిషద్ ధ్యాన్యములు (11) సానందగిరి శంకరభాష్యసహిత భగవద్గీతా. ఉత్తమము (1) అదైవతసిద్ధి (సంపూర్ణం) (2) బ్రహ్మసందేహము సంపూర్ణం (3) పంచ పాదకానివరణ తత్త్వదీపనములు (సంపూర్ణం)

నిశిష్టాదైవతవేదాంతసామాన్యం:—(1) యతింద్రమతదీపికా లేక సిద్ధాంత సిద్ధాంతజనం (2) ఉపనిషద్భాష్యం (3) గీతాభాష్యం. మధ్యమమునకు - శ్రీభాష్యం (సంపూర్ణం) (2) సుత్రకాశికా (చతుర్నామ త్రవర్యంతం) ఉత్తమమునకు - వ్యాకర్మభాస్కరం (2) వేదాంతపాదావళి (3) శతమామకే.

వేదభాష్యమునకు (1) దేవము (32వ పుటలు) మూలము (2) క్రౌతము అధర్వవశాండము 12 పన్నుములు (3) వ్యాకరణము సిద్ధాంతకౌముది (శర్వవైదికసహితం) (4) పూర్వ విశాఖాంశజైమిని న్యాసములు (5) ఉత్తరవిశాఖాంశ (అధికరణరత్నమాల)

డి. రామమూర్తి,

ఆస్తింగు దివానుకుగాను.

### 700 మంది వైదిలు తప్పించుకొని పోవుట

కంకరావ్విడున రాజసూయ బయలులో నుండి 700 మంది వైదిలు 24 వ తేదీ గురువారమునాడు తప్పించుకొని పోయి రెనియు కొన్ని కుళాదలకు గూడ కొనిపోయి రెనియు వారి కట్టుకొనుటకు పోలీసుశాఖ యర్హింయదాస్వారియు తెలియుచున్నది గాని వివరములేమియు తెలియలేదని కలకత్తాలోని యంగ్లీషును కలికత్తా క్రికెటింగిసంఘము తంతువార్త వచ్చెను.

### క్రౌత గవర్నరు జనరలు.

ఏప్రిలు 1 వ తేదీ సామంతాలయనకు రింగు వర్తిపు వు బొంబాయికి వచ్చెదరు. రెండవతేదీ ఉదయమున స్త్రీయకు లోనుండి దిగి గవర్నరు జుండియను కేగవడు. ఆస్తింగు మధ్యాహ్నము కాన్వేషము మందిరమున వారంతుకు స్త్రీకి కొని 8 వ తేదీ మధ్యాహ్నము కొలాలా స్త్రీయకుండి బయలుదేరి తిరిగి వెల్లెవడు. నాడు 5 వ తేదీ ఉదయము 8 గంటలకు తిరిగిగవరమున చేరవడు. 2 వ తేదీ మధ్యాహ్నము మే ముప్పువర్త వర్తిపు బొంబాయిలో అహ్లా బందకు కేపున స్త్రీయకుక్కి లండనుగవరమున కేగవడు. పార్శ్వ కంఠునువాకు రింగు క్రతువుకకు స్వాగత మొనంగును ఆకొంటిని కలిగిం చినవాని జన్మిటిని తొంగింపగోరుచు తీర్మానముచేసి వారికి కంపిరి.

### తూర్పుఆఫ్రికా విషయములు.

నైరోబీలో కానుకలలో 25 వేల యకరములభూమి వేలమువేలములగాని ఆభూమి భారతీయుల కెవ్వరును పాద నుడదని వారు ప్రకటించిరి. ఈ గాండా కానుకలలో భారతీయులెవ్వరును లే. అందులకొక నాడు భారతీయులు నమ్మే కట్టరిని బొంబాయి కాగినికి కలిగివడు తంతువార్త వచ్చెను.

### కుంబాబు అల్లరులు

28 వ తేదీని కొండకు హిందువులు హోలీకుండుగ చేసికొనుచు హిందూభ యూరేగింపుతో కలిపి వన్నం లిలో కొండకనిక్కులు కృపానులకు వరకువులకు రాళ్లకు తీసికొని వాంపై బడిరి. హిందువులలో 18 గుర్రుకి గాఢములు తగిలెను. వారిలో ముగ్గురికి బలదుగు గాఢములు తగిలెను. దిక్పీఠిమిమకు తక్షణ మచటి కాళ్ళకడలేముతో నేగి కొండ దిగి తట్టుకొనెను.

### గురుద్వారా సంస్కరణము

గురుద్వారముల పరిపాలనకు సంస్కరించు కందర్బు మున పనిచేయుచున్నందులకు దొరతనమువారిచే కట్టుకొని బడికవానిని వాకు వెంటనే వదలివేయవలె ఏప్రిలు 10 వ తేదీలో గా గురుద్వారములకునున్న తగిలచట్టుబడులు చేతునివో పాత్రిక నిరోధము నకలంబించి దళునని ఈనెల 20 వ తేదీని అమృతేశ్వరమున ప్రధాన గురుద్వారసంఘమునాడు కానించిన కథలో నిక్కులందకు నేగిగోతులుగా తీర్మానించెరి.

### జనాభా

కలకత్తా జనసంఖ్య 884705. 1911 కంటె 18798 నుండి పెచ్చు. కలకత్తా, కానీపూరు, తిరుపూరు, మానిల్లా లా, గాల్వెనరీది, వకారాజు కలసి 1911 లో 1,192,158 నుండి 1921 లో 1,244,824 నుండి.

యాండలేజనసంఖ్య:—యాండలేలో జనసంఖ్య 147489 1911 కంటె 9000 పెచ్చు.

### ఓటమూగారి కేసు

ఓటమూగారిని చెరపాలకు పునెవరేని వారియవకే యుచు బల్కావేళుకుం పంతుకు బోధించుచు చేకాటనము చేసెదడు. శిక్షించిన నకుభనించెద మని దెస్సీకులో 15 కుకు బర్కావ్రీలు బహిరంగముగా ప్రకాశము చేసిరి.

### బర్మా సంస్కరణములు

కానకవర్ణలో గభ్యులు 100 మంది యుండవలెను. నా లో 70 మంది నియోజకులుగా యుండవలెను. కార్యనిర్వాహక సంఘసభ్యులలోకి 5000 ఏర్పడువలెను. నియోజనాధి కారముగల వారికుంఖ్య 20 లక్షలుగా యుండవలెను. రాజ ప్రతినిధి కార్యనిర్వాహకసభలో బర్మావభ్యు యుండవలెను. ఇందియాలర్కాలలో దాజుపరినిధి అని యిందునట్లు చేతుకు నవరించవలెను. బర్మాలో కురుక్షులు కే కురు కరిగాడు. అని బర్మా ప్రతినిధులు మెకాత్రై, బిస్మిల్లా, పోథీకుగాన్లు 22 వ తేదీని గర్ విలియం బిస్సెంటుగారికి విన్నవించిరి.

జ్యోతిష శాస్త్రము

శ్రీమద్రామాయ 22:— అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

రామాయణమునందు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

రామాయణమునందు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

జనరణం రాంగిలు గతి యేమి?

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

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రామాయణమునందు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

రామాయణమునందు

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రామాయణమునందు

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అమృతమునకం

పద్మముద్రాక్షరశాటి

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అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

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నూలు బట్టలు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

నార బట్టలు

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ఉన్ని లేక పూలుబట్టలు

అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును. అశ్విని నక్షత్రమునందు గృహస్థులు కలెడును.

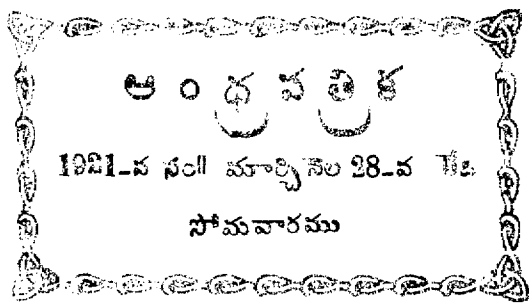
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వివేక చంద్ర పాలు గారి యువ న్యాయము

—(C.O):—

వంగ రాష్ట్రీయ సభ బారిసాలు నగరమున నిటీవల జరిగెను. అధ్యక్షులగు బాబు వివేకచంద్ర పాలుగారి యువ న్యాయమునంతను పరిచితిమి. ఉపన్యాసము 124 పుటల గ్రంథమయ్యెను. వివేకచంద్ర పాలుగారు జాతీయోద్యమమున కిదివరకు జేసిన సేవ అమూల్యమయినదని, అంగీకరింపక దప్పదు. ఇతరుల యభిప్రాయములను ప్రమాణములుగ నైకొనక, వానిని సాకల్యముగ పరిశీలించి స్వతంత్రాభిప్రాయమును వెల్లబెట్టుటకు దేశ పరిస్థితులను ధృవపరిచి తాము గాక సూక్ష్మ దృష్టితో పరిశీలించి అందలి తత్వార్థమును బయల్పరుచుటకును, పాలుగారు సహజముగ ప్రయత్నించుచుండురు. వంగ రాష్ట్రీయ సభలో నిచ్చిన యువ న్యాయమున గూడ, పాలుగారు తమ సహజ ప్రతిభను కనుబజచిరని జెప్పవచ్చును. బారిసాలు నగరము, వంగ దేశ రాజకీయ జీవితమున, స్వప్రసిద్ధి వడసియుండెను. పదునైదు సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట, రాష్ట్రీయ సభ బారిసాలు నగరమున కూడెను. అప్పటిసభలో స్వాతంత్ర్యము, బహిష్కారము, జాతీయవిద్య, యను శబ్దములు మారుమ్రోగెను. 8 మాసములకు పిమ్మట, దాదాభాయి నారోజిగారి అధ్యక్షతక్రింద కలకత్తా నగరమున గూడిన దేశీయ మహాసభయందు, స్వరాజ్యదర్శము ప్రతిపాదించబడెను. స్వరాజ్యమును విదేశవస్తు బహిష్కారము మొదలగు సాధనముల వలన బడయవలెనని, వంగదేశ నాయకు లప్పుడు నుడివియుండిరి. అప్పుటి బహిష్కారోద్యమమునకును, ఇప్పటి సహాయ నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకును అనేకవిధముల సాదృశ్యము గలదని, పాలుగారు సూచించిరి. గాంధీమహాత్ముడు సూచించిన ప్రతిక్రియల నన్నిటిని, తాము వెనుకనే సూచించి యుంటిమనియు, ప్రస్తుత నిరాకరణోద్యమము ఏలాటి క్రొత్త సంజేతమును దేశమున కొనగ లేదనియు, ఎట్టి క్రొత్త మార్గములను సూచించి యుండలేదనియు, వంగదేశ హృదయము నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకు ప్రతికూలభావము జూపుచున్నదనుట సత్యదూరమనియు, పాలుగారు నుడివిరి. క్రొత్త సంజేతమున్నను లేకున్నను, వంగదేశము నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకు సుముఖముగ నున్నదని వివేకచంద్ర పాలుగారునుండి తెలిసికొనుటకు, సంతసింపదము.

1906 సంవత్సరమునుండి నేటివరకును, హిందూదేశ రాజకీయ పరిస్థితు లే తీరున మారెనో, పాలుగారు వివరించిరి. వంగదేశము జాతీయోద్యమమునకు జేసిన సహాయమును భారతీయులెవరును మరువజాలరు. వంగదేశమునకు భారతీయులెల్లరును ఉచితశాసనము నొసగుచునే యున్నారు. వంగదేశ విభజనము మూలమున, ఆరాష్ట్రపు ప్రజలు దుఃఖము ననుభవించుచున్న సమయమున భారతీయులందరూను, ఆ దుఃఖమును తమదిగనే భావించి పారి తో పాలున నేక సాధన సనుభవించి యుండిరి. అన్యరాష్ట్రీవాసులు

జేసిన సహాయమును మాత్రము, వంగదేశమంతగ గుర్తించినటుల గనుపించదు. వంగదేశ విభజనము రద్దయిన పిమ్మట, ఇతరరాష్ట్ర ప్రజలకుగాని, భారతీయులెల్లరుకుగాని సంభవించిన క్షేత్రములలో, వంగదేశమంతగ పాల్గొనియుండలేదు. తాను ప్రారంభించిన, స్వదేశోద్యమమును, జాతీయ విద్యను, వంగదేశము క్రమక్రమముగ విడనాడెను. అందుచే తన పూర్వనాయకత్వమును వంగదేశము కోల్పోవుటలో వింతలేదు. స్వాతంత్ర్యము నభిలషించెడి యుద్యమము లన్నిటికిని, సాదృశ్య ముండక మానదు. వంగదేశ విభజన సమయమున నారంభింపబడిన స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమమునకును, నేటి నిరాకరణోద్యమమునకును పోలిక విశేషముగ గలదనియు, దీనియందు క్రొత్తవిషయములు గనుపించవనియు పాలుగారు జెప్పిన యభిప్రాయముతో మన మేకీభవింపవచ్చును. వంగదేశ విభజనకాలమును మాత్రమే దీసికొన నక్కరలేదు. స్పష్టాది నుండియు నిరంతరము పెరుగుచున్న స్వాతంత్ర్యవాంఛ, ఏకప్రవాహమున ప్రవహింపుచున్నది. ప్రపంచములోనే భాగమును తీసికొనినను, యీ సత్యమే గోచరించును. రాజకీయ, ఆర్థిక, సాంఘిక ఆధ్యాత్మిక స్వాతంత్ర్య సిద్ధికొరకై, మానవకోటి అనేక యుగములనుండియు ప్రయత్నించుచునే యున్నది. ఎప్పటి కప్పుడు కొంత రూపభేదముండవచ్చును గాని, సంకల్ప మొక్కరితగనే యున్నది. అట్టిరూపభేదమే, నేటి నిరాకరణోద్యమమునందును కొంతవడి గనుపించుచున్నది.

రామరావణులకును కురుపాండవులకును జరిగిన ధర్మసంరంభము, గ్రీసు, రోముక దేశచారిత్రము లందును గనుపించుచున్నది. ఆంగ్లదేశచారిత్రమందంతటను నిట్టి నిదర్శనములే గనుపించుచున్నవి. అందుచే వంగదేశ మొక్కటి మాత్రమే స్వాతంత్ర్య పథమును నిరూపించెనని దలంప నక్కరలేదు. పాలుగారికి గోచరింపక బోవచ్చును గాని, నేటి నిరాకరణోద్యమము క్రొత్తపద్ధతులను సూచించినది. క్రొత్త సంజేతము నొసగినది. అప్పటి బహిష్కారమునకును, ఇప్పటి నిరాకరణమునకును హస్తీమతకాంతరము వారగలదు. అప్పటి బహిష్కారమును పురికొల్పినది ఆంగ్లదేశముపై గల ద్వేషము. ఆ ద్వేషము పెచ్చుపెరిగి, అరాజకోద్యమమునకు దింపెను. ఇప్పటివలె ఆకాలమున దేశమందంతటను ప్రజాసామాన్యమునందు విశేష ప్రబోధము గలుగలేదు. ప్రజలలో వివిధసంఘముల వారిలోను హృదయపూర్వకముగ నైకమత్యము ప్రబలియుండలేదు. హిందువులకును మహమ్మదీయులకు, గల ఎడబాటు ఇంకను విస్తరించెను. నేడెటులగాదు. హిందువులకును మహమ్మదీయులకును చేరూరిన దృఢసంయోగ మిదివరకెన్నడును చేరూరియుండలేదు. ప్రజాసామాన్యమునందు, నేడుగలిగిన ప్రబోధ మాశ్చర్యకరము. ప్రజల హృదయమును క్రస్తుతోద్యమము వికసింపజేసెను. సత్యము, ధర్మము, అహింసా సూత్రములకు క్రస్తుతోద్యమ మొసగిన ప్రాముఖ్యమును వెనుకటి యుద్యమ మొసగియుండలేదు. వెనుకనయినను అరాజకోద్యమమును నాయకులు నిరసింపక బోలేదు. కాని, ధర్మచింతచేగాదు. అరాజకోద్యమము దేశమునందు అపజయము గాంచుననియు, పలువిధ యనర్థములకు కారణమగుననియు, అప్పటివారు సూచించిరే గాని, గాంధీమహాత్మునివలె అహింసా ప్రతాపస్థానము స్వరాజ్యసంపాదనమునకు మూలసాధనమనియు, అదినిరాయధులయొక్కయు, బలహీనులయొక్కయు సాధనముమాత్రమేగాక బలవంతుల ముఖ్య సాధనమనియు, నిరాకరణోద్యమమును ద్వేషము

గాక ప్రేమయే పురిగొల్పుచున్నదనియు, మానవకోటిని ప్రేమచేతనే వశపరచుకొనవలయు ననియు, స్పష్టముగ వెల్లడించి యుండలేదు. స్వరాజ్యమును సంపాదించుట కప్పుడన్నియు సాధనములే. నేడు, ధర్మ మొక్కటే సాధనము.

నిరాకరణోద్యమము, అహింసాసాధనము వలన హిందూదేశమునకే గాక, ప్రపంచమున కంతకును నూతన మార్గమును సూచించుచున్నది. రాజకీయ, సాంఘిక, ఆర్థికాది యుద్యమము లన్నియు, ధర్మము ననుసరింపనియడల, మానవుని నిజాభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడజాలవని తెలుపుచున్నది. ఇది నూతన సంజేతమనుటకు సందియము లేదు. దీని ననుసరించెడి మార్గములును నూతనమార్గములనుటకు సందియములేదు. ధర్మమునకు సంబంధములేని, శుష్క రాజకీయోద్యమమును వ్యాపింపజేయుటకు ప్రస్తుత సమయమున ప్రయత్నము జరుగుటలేదు. ఇట్టి యున్నతాశయములు వెనుకటి యుద్యమమును ప్రేరేపించియుండలేదు. వంగదేశము జేసిన సేవ నెవరును తృణీకరించుటలేదు. కాని, వంగదేశ మిదివరకు సూచించిన విషయములను ఇంతవరకును నెవరును సూచింపలేదని గాని, ఇకముందు సూచించరనిగాని, నుడుపుట మాత్రము సాహసము. వంగదేశమునకు ప్రత్యేకవ్యక్తిత్వము గలదని, పాలుగారు అనేక నిదర్శనములను సూచించిరి. అట్టి వ్యక్తిత్వమే, ఇతర రాష్ట్రములకు గూడగలదని, పాలుగారు గ్రహింపవలెను. ప్రతిరాష్ట్రము తన సాంప్రదాయములనుగాని, వ్యక్తిత్వమునుగాని విడనాడవలయునని, గాంధీ సూచించుటలేదు. ప్రతిరాష్ట్రమును ప్రతిదేశమును తన వ్యక్తిత్వమును పోషించుకొనుచు, మానవకోటి యభివృద్ధికి తోడ్పడవలయును. నిజమగు రాష్ట్రాభిమానముగాని, దేశాభిమానముగాని, మానవ సంఘాభివృద్ధికి ఆటంకము గలిగించుటకు మారుగ దానికి విశేషముగ తోడ్పడుననియే గాంధీ తెలుపుచున్నాడు. సంవత్సరములోపల, నిరాకరణోద్యమము స్వరాజ్యమును చేహచ్చునను సంగతిని పాలుగారు విశ్వసించజాలరు. దౌర్జన్యమువలననే ఇట్టి స్థితి చేరూరవచ్చునుగాని, అహింసవలన యిట్టి ఫలితము చేరూరజాలదని, పాలుగారి నమ్మకము. ఇక్కడనే, గాంధీకిని పాలునకును దృఢభ్రమమునందు గల భేదము గనుపించుచున్నది. అహింసావ్రతమునకుండు సామర్థ్యమును గాంధీవలె పాలు గుర్తించుటలేదు.

నిరాకరణోద్యమ సిద్ధాంతపు మూలతత్వమును గ్రహింపజాలనివారు, దాని ప్రయోజనమును గ్రహించుటకష్టము. ఆకారణముచే, నధికారులతో ముందుగనే రాజకంగీకరింపవలెనని, పాలుగారు, ప్రతిపాదించుచున్నారు. పదివత్సరములలోపల సంపూర్ణ స్వపరిపాలనము నొసగుటకు వారు వాగ్దానము జేయునెడల, నిరాకరణవాదు లంగీకరింపవలెనని, పాలుగారి యుద్దేశము. ఈ సంగతిని, కలనల్ వెడ్జిపుడ్డుగారిది వరకే చెలిపియుండిరి. హిందూదేశము రాజకొడబడకముందు, బ్రిటిషు దేశము భారతీయుల కోర్కెలను గుర్తించవలెను. భారతవర్షమున కెట్టి యన్యాయముజరిగెనో గ్రహించి, అందుకు హృదయ పూర్వకముగ పశ్చాత్తాపము గనుపరుపవలెను. అందుకు ఫలితముగ అశాంతిగల మూలకారణమును తొలగింపవలెను. అప్పుడుగాని, రెండుదేశములకును సంప్రతింపు గలుగదు. ఆంగ్లదేశపు హృదయ ముపుడు పరిశుద్ధమగును. హిందూదేశముగూడ తన యపరిశుద్ధతను నీలోపుగ తొలగించుకొనును. జాతీయ విద్యను నెలకొల్పును. రాటములను నెలకొల్పి, ఆర్థిక దౌర్బల్యమును తొలగి

చుకొనును. త్రొగడు మొదలగు దురభ్యాసములను పారద్రోలును. పంచాయతీల మూలమున తన పోరాటములను పరిష్కరించుకొనును. ఈ రీతిని, హిందూదేశము సామ్యము కెందును. అట్టి తరి, స్వరాజ్యమును ప్రసాదించుటకు, అంగ్ల దేశ మంగీకరించుట కభ్యంతరముండదు. స్వరాజ్య విధానమును ముందే నిర్ణయించునందుకు పాలుగారాజేపించుచున్నారు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధు లెటుల నిర్ణయించిన నదియే స్వరాజ్య విధానమగును. ఇదియే స్వయంనిర్ణయ ధర్మము. పాలుగారు, విద్యా ప్రతిష్ఠాపనల బహిష్కారమును, విదేశ వస్తు బహిష్కారమును, అవసరమని అంగీకరించు చున్నారు. కాని, లా కోర్టుల బహిష్కారమును ప్రధానముగ నెంచుటలేదు. గ్రామములందే పని జేయవలయునని, పాలుగారి యుద్దేశము. స్వదేశోద్యమమును, వెంపొందింప వలయుననియు, కాంగ్రెసు ఋణపత్రములను ప్రచురించి ధనమును చేకూర్చవలయుననియు, పాలుగారు కోరుచున్నారు.

మహాత్మా గాంధీకిని, పాలునకును, ఆశయ ములందుగాని వ్యత్యతలందుగాని విశేష భేదములేదు. అయినను గాంధీ జాతీయోద్యమమును ధర్మదృష్టితో వీక్షించుచుండగ, పాలుగారు కేవలమార్థిక రాజకీయ దృష్టితో వీక్షించుచున్నారు. అందుచే తార్జన్యరహితమును, ధర్మబద్ధము నగు నిరాకరణోద్యమ విజయమునందు గాంధీమహాత్మునికున్న యఖండవిశ్వాసము పాలుగారియందు గనుపింపదు. గాంధీమహాత్మునిసేవను పాలుగారు గుర్తింపక పోలేదు. వారీవిధమున జెప్పిరి.

“స్వరాజ్యోద్యమాభివృద్ధికి, మహాత్మాగాంధీ గారి అసాధారణ ప్రతిభయే, ముఖ్యముగ తోడ్పడుచున్నది. ఆతనితో మన మన్నివిషయములందును ఏకీభవించక బోవచ్చును. ఆతనియుద్దేశములలోను, ఉపదేశములలోను కొన్నింటికి మనము అసమ్మతిని, గనుపరుపవచ్చును. కాని, గాంధీ లేనియెడల, ప్రస్తుత స్వరాజ్యోద్యమమున కింతటి బలమును, ఇంతటి యావేశమును చేకూరియుండేదిగాదు. హిందువులకును మహమ్మదీయులకును, స్వరాజ్యసంపాదనము నిమిత్త మింతటి దృఢసంయోగము గాంధీమూలముననే కలిగెను. అన్ని రాష్ట్రములలోను ప్రజాసామాన్యమును మనవత్తుమునకు దెచ్చినది గాంధీయే. హిందూదేశములో ప్రజాసామాన్య హృదయమును ఆశ్చర్యకరముగ కదలించజేసినది, ఆతనిసందర్శన మాహాత్మ్యమే. యూధులు క్రైస్తులు మొట్టమొదలెట్టి విశ్వాసముతో వీక్షించిరో నేడు ప్రజలెల్లరు గాంధీనట్టి విశ్వాసముతో వీక్షించుచున్నారు. తన జేతీయులకు, గాంధీ నూతనావతార పురుషుడు. స్వరాజ్యోద్యమము జయించినను, ఓడిపోయినను, గాంధీసేవనుమాత్ర మెవరును చులుకన జేయజాలరు. ఈసందర్భములు వెనుకటి యుద్ధములలోన లేవు. ప్రస్తుతోద్యమము విజయము గాంచుట కీ చిహ్నములు తోడ్పడుచున్నవి.”

గాంధీమహాత్ముని వ్యక్తిత్వము, ఉద్యమమును ప్రేరేపించి, ప్రజాస్వాతంత్ర్యమున కడ్డుగలిగించు సేమోసని మాత్రము పాలుగారు భయపడుచున్నారు. ఈభయమున కవకాశము లేదు. ఏలనన, గాంధీని ప్రజల అనుసరించుటకు, కారణముగలదు. ప్రజల కష్టములను ప్రజలకు గలిగిన అవమానములను, తనయొక్కరివిగ భావించుకొని, వానినిలోలగించుటకుగాంధీకృషిసలుపుచున్నాడు. ఆ కృషియందు సార్థక చింత ఏమూలనులేదు. అందుచే ప్రజల హృదయమును ఆతను వశపరిచి కొనియున్నాడు. అట్టి యన్నతభావమును గాంధీ

విడనాడనేని, గాంధీ పలుకుబడి తీరింపకతప్పదు. అందుచే గాంధీజీవిత నిదర్శనమువలన, డి.మొక్రసీ భావమునకు భంగము కలుగునను భయము నిరాధారమగుచున్నది.

నడియాడు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘము.

యంగు ఇండియా పత్రికలో యం. డి. అను వారిటుల వ్రాసిరి.  
“సహాయ నిరాకరణమున, మార్గదర్శక మయిన నడియాడు మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘమునకు, అనేక కష్టము లెదుర్కొనుచున్నవి. 12 గంటలలో ప్రస్తుత మ్యునిసిపలు భవనమును వదలి వేయవలయునని, కలెక్టరుగా రిటీవల అధ్యక్షునికి నోటీసు నిచ్చిరి. కిర వత్సరములక్రిందట కొన్ని వరతుల క్రింద ఈభవనము మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘమున కీయబడెను. అవరతు లిప్పటికిని చెల్లించబడుచున్నవి. భవనములలో నెక్కటి ధర్మాదాయముతో కట్టించబడెను. మరియొక్కటి ప్రజల ద్రవ్యముతో కట్టించబడెను. మూడవ భవన మివరిదో, ఇంతను అనుమానాస్పదమే. 12 గంటలలో ఖాళీజేయజాలమని, ఆత్మకారవముగల మ్యునిసిపలు సంఘము తెలిపెను. అధ్యక్షులు కలెక్టరుగారితో తమలసమ్మతిని దెలుపగ, మూడురోజులు వ్యవధాన మొసగబడెను. ఈలోపుగ, ఆతడు విద్యామంత్రిని దర్శించెను కాని లాభము గలుగలేదు. ప్రభుత్వము వారాభవనముల తాళములను తెరచి, వానిని ఆక్రమించిరి. మ్యునిసిపాలిటీవారి స్వాధీనమును తప్పించుటకు, ప్రభుత్వమువారి కెట్టిహక్కుగలదో సందేహాస్పదము. హక్కును సమర్థించుకొనిన పిమ్మట, జరిగినచర్య శాసనవిరుద్ధముగ నున్నది. లేనిపోని తొందర చూపబడెను.”

విషమస్థితి

తుర్కీ సమస్య వ్యవహారము లే రీ తి న నడుచుచున్నవో, యాటరు తంతివార్తలు దెలుపుటలేదు. ఈలోపుగ గ్రీకులు తుర్కీ జాతీయవాదులపై విజృంభించిరిని దెలుపబడినది. యుద్ధమేలేరున జరుగుచున్నదోనావిషయమై వర్ణనలు గూడ వెలువడుచున్నవి. ఇందునుబట్టి వ్యవహారము మొదటికి వచ్చెనని తలంపవచ్చును. ఈ యుద్ధములో రాము జోక్యము కలిగింపజేసుకొనమని, బ్రిటీషువారు దెలుపుచున్నారు. కడచిన సంగ్రామముతో యుద్ధము లంతరించెనని దలచినవారికి, ఆశ్చర్యము గలుగక మానదు. స్వయం నిర్ణయాధికారము నన్నిజాతుల కిచ్చినగాని, ప్రపంచాభ్యుదయమునకు మార్గ మేర్పడదు.

తారతమ్యము

లాలా సుకవీరసింగుగారు, మేజిస్ట్రేటులకును, రాష్ట్రీయ శాసనసభ్యులకును, స్టేటుకొన్నిలు, సామ్రాజ్య శాసనసభ్యులకును, ఆయుధశాసన నిర్బంధములు వర్తింప నక్కరలేదని, స్టేటుకొన్నిలు సభలో తీర్మానమునుపాదించిరి. కొంతచర్చజరిగిన పిమ్మట, మేజిస్ట్రేటులకును, డిల్లీ శాసనసభ్యులకును, స్టేటుకొన్నిలు సభ్యులకును, ఆయుధశాసన నిబంధనలను వర్తింపజేయనక్కరలేదని, సభవా రంగీకరించిరి గాని, రాష్ట్రీయ శాసనసభ్యులకు వర్తింపజేయనక్కరలేదని తీర్మానమును త్రోసివైచిరి. పాపము, వీరియెడ నిట్టిభేదము జూపు చీలొకో తెలియదు.

నిజస్థితి

రమూలుకొండ రంపుపుకోతయంత్రము నిమిత్తము ప్రత్యేకింపబడిన రు 2,16,000 లు,

మద్రాసు శాసనసభవారు అక్కరలేదని తీరనించియుండిరి. ఆ మొత్తమును, గవర్నరుగారు తిరిబడ్డెలులో చేర్చిరిని, నేడు తెలిసినది. శాసనసభాకారపు నిజస్థితియు, సంస్కరణముల విలువయు తెలిసినవచ్చుటలేదా ?

దేశభాషలు: శాసనసభలు

మొన్నటి శాసనసభలో, సభ్యులొకరు తమ శభాషలో ప్రసంగించిరి. దేశభాషలలో మాటలాడుటకు, వారిమార్గము నితరు లేల యవలంబింపకూడదు ?

స్త్రీ విద్య

న గూర్చి ఆదికారము సాంఘికము గోక్షేమంబిరయగ వాగ్దేవులు కేశవస్వామిగారి ఆధ్యక్షత క్రింద ఉత్తరేంద్రులు ఇట్లు నడిపిరి.

ఆర్యుల కాలమున స్త్రీలు నడచుటయు జెప్పుబడిన కవిశ్రవణ మగు కొన్ని మంత్రములను రచించిరి. ఉత్తరేంద్రుల కాలమున గూడ స్త్రీలు వందీతనభలయందు చర్చించి రను యభిప్రాయములను తర్క మత సాంఘిక వేదాంత విషయములందు తెలియజేయు చుండెదినారు ధీమంతు లగు భక్తముని కృష్ణకరముగ పూరిత జాలని సమస్యలను ప్రతేక పెట్టుచుండెదినారు. పూర్వము భారతదేశమున రాతికాల ఉత్తరేంద్రమును గూడ బొందియుండిరి. కొండోక కాలమున కాలికలుగూడ బాలకుల నర్చయలను గల్గియుండి కేదములను నెలించుచుండెదినారు కొండరు స్త్రీలు అనికాపితైతడు యారక్షరమును ఇతరులకు జూచును కలుగజేయుట యందు బోధించుటయందు వినియోగించి కాలమును కడపుచుండెదినారు. విద్యావిషయమున బాలిక బాలకులకు విశేషము కానరావలెను. ఆచార్యాది ఉపపదము పూర్వక స్త్రీలుగూడ మతగురువులకు సందీర్షి నూనించుచున్నయది. శాస్త్రమతశాస్త్రమునకై స్త్రీలు నన్యసితు లై విశేషముల కరిగెను సాక్ష్యము గలదు. నేడు, స్త్రీలకు భుజములకు ఎంతయో శృత్యాదిము గలదు. ఒక కల్యాణమునందీ మనము చేసిక యభిర్భుద్ధి కృతియైతి.

హిందూదేశము ఇరవారువందో సమావేశమున కహించకతె నన్న స్త్రీలకు విద్యావిహితులగు నుంచరాదు. నిమ్మజాతులనుగూడ నుద్ధరించరతెను. స్త్రీలకు భుజములలో పాలు నమానముగ నిద్రును గలవలయును. బాలికాబాలకులకు మనము అన్యభాషయందు నిద్రును నేర్పించి మహాభక్తమున కర్చును గానించుచున్నారము. ఏ విశేషమునకు బోయి బాలికలను వాడ తమ మాతృభాషలోనే నిద్రును నేర్పించుట బూదగలరము. మనము దేశభాషలను ప్రధానముగ నెంచి పాదించవలయును.

స్త్రీలు తమ వ్యక్తిత్వమును గ్రహించుటయు తయార జేయవలయును. యాక్కాయ క్రయము వివక్షనలేదు గలజానమును వారి కలుగజేయవలయును. నరసారమున క్యతంబ విద్యాపూర్ణిస్తే స్వతంత్రతనమును గడించు బాక్యార్థ స్త్రీలకతె మన స్త్రీలకు తయార జేయరాదు. నరసారమున నే యాంధీ భర్తలకు భుజములకు సోదరులకు లోడ్చుచుండవలయును. స్త్రీలు జాతీయతకు ప్రధానాంగములుగాన వారి కిగూడ భుజము వలె ప్రబోధమును కలుగజేయవలెను. పార నర్చయలను దేశభక్తిని నేర్పించవలయును. ఇట్లొకప్పుడ మన సోషలిస్టుములు వీరమాత అనియెడ. మదరాస్. రాజధాని యందు దేశభాషలను జంటి అంగములు జంటి జేయరాదు. ఇదియే ఈ రాజధానియందు దేశభక్తి లేదనటకు ప్రబల దృష్టాంకము. దక్షిణహిందూస్థానమునందుగూడ క్య గారి విశ్వవిద్యాలయపు విధానము ననుసరించి స్త్రీలకు విద్యను నేర్పవలయు నని.

ఆర్యభాషకు ఉపభాషలనునట్టి మదనముతో శభ ముగిసెను.

ఆంధ్రదేశముల గవర్నరు మొట్టమొదట గ్రామముల పాడు కరణముల ప్రత్యేకతక:—మార్చి 25 తే 80 దిన ఉదయం కింతం టుంట్ నెల్లూడ పురమండలమున పాడుకా రామచంద్రకా గారి ఆధికారమున జరుగున.

రామచంద్రపురంకలూరా అనకర్తి గ్రామమున యా నెల 16 తేదీ బుధవారం ఉదయం గం 8-30 లకు గాంధీ పుస్తకభాండగారము 500 పుస్తకములతో ప్రాసంగికం. ఆ గ్రామమున రామముని, మగ్గయ్య, భాగ్యంబా వనిజులు మొదలగు క్యదేశకర్త్రులును తమోరనుచున్నది.

26.





Boyd Allen, 28-3-1921. P. 10

## Parliament and India.

### Bolshevick Propaganda.

#### The Mr. Gandhi--A Soviet Agent.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 23.  
in the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Montagu said that every step had been taken to checkmate Bolshevick activities in India.

Col. Yate suggested that Mr. Gandhi, in view of his recent declaration that he preferred Bolshevism to British rule, should be deported as a Soviet agent.

Mr. Montagu said he preferred to leave the matter of order in India to authorities there.

#### Police Grants in Bengal.

Mr. Montagu was bombarded with questions with regard to the reduction of the Police grant in the Bengal Legislative Council by 23 lakhs.

Mr. Montagu stated he saw the report in the press and could not estimate its importance. It might be a perfectly simple matter but he had telegraphed to India for facts. He declared that he placed complete confidence in Lord Ronaldshay and the Government of India.

#### Military Expenditure.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of military expenditure in India, Mr. Montagu stated that while it was obviously desirable to secure reductions in military expenditure in India as elsewhere they could only be achieved if compatible with the internal and external security of India. It, therefore, appeared desirable that the Investigation Sub-Committee of Imperial Defence should take into consideration the improvements in equipment, mobility and general efficiency. The Government of India had announced that a Committee was being appointed of the Viceroy's Council to prepare material to submit to the Committee of Imperial Defence.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks:—"Will Sir C. Monro be added to the Sub-Committee?"

Mr. Montagu replied that he could not conceive that the enquiry would proceed far, without availing itself of the opinion of the gallant soldier to whom India owed so much.

Sir Joynson Hicks:—"Will the Committee of Imperial Defence be empowered to suggest to the Government of India, if they see fit, that alterations already made in the Indian army should be cancelled?"

Mr. Montagu replied:—"Certainly."

Replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu said that the best evidence of determination of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the Defence of India was the alacrity with which they had passed the very heavy budget provisions for the army.

#### Government Newspaper in Burma.

LONDON, March 23.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. James Beek with regard to the Government newspaper in Burma, Mr. Montagu emphasised that it was most desirable that steps should be taken to disseminate accurate information and to expose false information, which unfortunately was being widely disseminated in India. There were obvious advantages in doing this through the public press, but he did not propose to interfere.

#### The Nagpur Disturbances.

In reply to Col. Yate with regard to the disturbances at Nagpur on February 23rd, Mr. Montagu said that he recognised the importance of publishing regular information about India and had been considering the best way of achieving it. He hoped that an organisation with this object in view would shortly be working. Lord Lytton was taking charge of the matter.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Lytton declared that arising out of the arrest of a prominent local resident on charge of sedition at Nagpur on February 23rd, protest meetings and general abstention from work had culminated in disturbances in which five thousand had participated. Two European officers and seven policemen were injured by missiles. The crowd looted liquor shops, but, after a small force of troops had been called in, quiet was restored.

#### India and Afghanistan.

In reply to Lord Sydenham, in the House of Lords Lord Lytton said that a wireless from Moscow on March 3rd specifically stated that a Treaty had been signed between Russia and Afghanistan and we therefore, concluded that this was a fact. He stated that we at the present time were negotiating with the Afghan Government and would certainly require that the Treaty should be revealed entirely when the Government would ascertain whether it was consistent with the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement and the maintenance of the friendly relations which we desired with the Amir of Afghanistan. Lord Lytton declared that the Russo-Afghan Treaty was an acid test of the willingness of the Bolshevik Government to carry out the conditions of the Trade Agreement. We had the means at our disposal for ensuring that we should obtain a revelation of the Treaty until then the Government did not intend to enter into an Anglo-Afghan Treaty.

#### Bombay Civil Servants.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Thomas Bennett, Mr. Montagu said that he was considering in consultation with the Government of India whether there was any ground for modifying the decision already reached with regard to the representations from the Civil Servants in Bombay in favour of the refund of four per cent. contribution under Civil Service Regulations with full retrospective effect instead of only from April 1st, 1919.

#### Reform Act Rules.

Rules under the Government of India Act have been presented to Parliament together with the Indian Elections Act, 1920, and the instrument of instruction to Governors as appendices and also a full index. The rules are complete except those to be framed by the Secretary of State in Council to regulate the conditions of employment in the Civil Services in India and to prescribe the duties of the Public Services Commission and of an Auditor-General.

## The Irish Problem.

### Government's Policy.

#### Premiere's Declaration.

(REUTER'S.)

LONDON, March 24.

Replying to the debate in the House of Commons, in which the Opposition, and notably Mr. Asquith, criticised the Government's policy in Ireland and urged the Government to secure a truce if possible before Easter, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Government proposed to put into operation an Act which was more generous than any which had previously been introduced into the House of Commons, and if the Irish availed themselves of this and chose representatives at an election in May for the North and South Parliaments, both would be fully empowered to consider and recommend changes; but if they refused the responsibility would be theirs and the Government would have to fall back upon other measures for governing the country. Mr. Lloyd George denied Mr. Asquith's implication that the Government's policy in Ireland had failed after a sinister experiment, and declared that he personally had reviewed a number of cases of condemned rebels who had been found guilty and they had been so blatant that neither he nor any other Premier would have been justified in interfering with the execution of justice. The Government loathed killings and counter-killings, but their indications of preparedness to discuss with the responsible leaders of Irish opinion had produced no reply and he declared there would never be peace in Ireland until somebody on behalf of the Irish accepted some responsibility as the Government was prepared to accept on behalf of England, Scotland and Wales. The Premier was not ashamed that Government had up to the present time failed to solve the Irish question because some of the greatest men in the history of England had previously tried and failed. He appealed to the House to assist the Government to take the only steps available to establish authority in Ireland to such an extent that the real mind of Ireland would have free opportunity to declare itself.

#### Another Ambush.

A party of the 9th Lancers and Police was ambushed at Stockstown, Roscommon, by forty attackers, who fired as the lorries carrying prisoners were approaching a bend. Captain Peek, a nephew of Earl Middleton, and a driver were killed; four wounded and two missing.

#### Attack on Cork.

LONDON, March 24.

An attempted repetition of the storming of the Bastille on a smaller scale occurred at Cork last night just before the curfew hour. The southern battalion of the Republican Army proceeded to develop an elaborately-worked scheme. They formed a cordon round the prison, dismantled the telegraphs and telephones, and imperiously commanded the terrified people in the vicinity to lie down motionless in the streets. They then proceeded to throw rope ladders over the walls when prisoners, including those sentenced to death, by pre-arrangement should have rushed out; but the interior patrol prevented the materialisation of the scheme and the Republicans speedily decamped.

### SILESIAN PLEBISCITE.

#### Communist Disturbances.

LONDON, March 23.

Recent Communist manifestations are assuming a more violent form, particularly in Central Germany. Bomb explosions entailing injury to many people have taken place in Leipzig, Freiburg and Dresden, while violent robberies have also occurred. The Communists have occupied large shipyards at Hamburg and have hoisted the red flag.

#### A State of Siege.

LONDON, March 24.

BERLIN.—The Communist disturbances in Hamburg have led to bloodshed, and the outbreaks have developed to such an extent that the city has been declared in a minor state of siege. Many big shipyards have been closed, while a determined attempt by the workmen to force an entry into one yard ended in the police firing rifles and throwing hand grenades, four workmen being killed, twelve seriously wounded and 14 slightly wounded. A Communist demonstration on Heiligengeistfeld failed in consequence of the police establishing a strong cordon by means of barbed wire and armoured cars. The tram service for the most part is suspended.

HAMBURG.—Fifteen civilians and a Police officer were killed and six wounded in the subsequent chases late this afternoon between the police and the demonstrators, who refused to disperse.

Serious rioting is reported from Eislebe, where the Communists succeeded in forcing the Security Police to retire. After attacking the police headquarters killing and wounding several, the demonstrators, proceeded to loot the shops.

#### "Our Victory."

LONDON, March 22.

BERLIN.—Herr Simons, addressing the out voters who were going home from Upper Silesia, said that the battle for Upper Silesia had been won for Germany. He declared:—"We have suffered losses through Polish terror but the victory is ours. Upper Silesia cannot be torn from the Empire."

#### Russo-Polish Treaty.

LONDON, March 20.

The signature of the Russo-Polish Peace Treaty was celebrated at Warsaw with great rejoicings.

The preface points out that the Act of 1919 is now incorporated in consolidating the measure of 1915 and is therefore the only one Act in existence known technically as the Government of India Act without any distinguishing date of enactment.

The Deccan Sabha has passed resolutions demanding strong non-official Indian representation in the Committee which is to be appointed to enquire into the question of fiscal autonomy for India and protesting against the recommendations of the Asiatic Enquiry Commission with regard to Indians in South Africa. A resolution offering cordial welcome to Lord Reading has also been adopted.

## Council of State.

### Savarkar Brothers to be still in Jail.

#### Resolution reg Arms act exemption.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 26.

The Council of State met this morning at 11 o'clock. The Agenda paper contains three Government Bills, two Government motions and three non-official resolutions. The resolutions touch the reparation from Germany to India, the release of Savarkar Brothers and exemption to members of local as well as central Legislatures from the operations of the Arms Act.

#### Questions.

At question time Mr. Denys Bray replying to Mr. Bhurgri said that it was under consideration to transfer Adea to the Colonial Office as this place was of great strategic importance and the cost of its administration should no longer be charged to Indian revenues. The proposed transfer was a matter of common knowledge. It was however open to Indian Legislature to discuss it through a non-official resolution.

The Hon'ble Member replying to Mr. Bhurgri said that it had been decided to transfer political prisoners serving sentences in the Andamans and order had been issued to that effect.

After question time the President read out the order of the Viceroy requiring the attendance of members of the Council of State in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday the 29th March.

#### A Joint Committee

Mr. Chatterjee, Secretary for Industry, moved that the Council do agree to a joint committee of twelve members to amend the Indian Electricity Act 1910 and that the following six members be nominated to serve on the Joint Committee:—Sir Alexander Murray, Mr. Froom, Sir M. Dababoy, Sardar Joginder Singh, Mr. Moncrieff Smith and the mover himself. The motion for joint committee was put and agreed to.

#### Calcutta University.

Mr. Shafi moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Calcutta University as passed by the Assembly be considered. He said that the Bill intended to put an end to the special intimacy of the Government of India with the Calcutta University and create new and organic connection between the Bengal Government and the University.

Raja F. C. Roy and Maharaja of Kassimbazar regretted that the Government of India did not see its way to make a grant to the Calcutta University through the Local Government.

Mr. Shafi pointed out the inability of the Central Government to accede to any request for grant. The reasons for this were the financial arrangements between the Central and provincial governments and also the financial difficulties of the Government of India. Moreover, the Bengal Council had cut down the expenditure of that province by thirty lakhs and they could as well affix a portion from this to the Calcutta University. The Bill was passed.

On the motion of Sir William Vincent Mr. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer's Bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make transfers and bequests in favour unborn persons in the City of Madras as passed by the Assembly was passed by the House.

The Bill to validate certain indentures transferring properties held by enemy mission in trustees as amended by the Assembly was also passed.

Mr. Kale moved his resolution relating to reparations to India from Germany. Sir William Vincent interrupting asked the President to allow this resolution to be discussed last of all as Dr. Sapru who intended to speak on this motion on behalf of the Government was engaged in the Assembly. The President said that it was too late, but Mr. Kale however agreed to the Home Member's suggestion and the motion was postponed.

#### Amnesty to Savarkar Brothers.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar moved a resolution urging the extension of amnesty to Savarkar Brothers. He said that the Royal proclamation and the new angle of vision did not justify any further retention of these selfless patriots in jail. He quoted extracts from the letters of these brothers to show that their present mentality was to respect and stand by law and order to make Indian constitutional reforms a real success and to work out India's destiny within the British empire not as slaves but as partners and allies in a firm. The speaker had also an interview with these brothers who objected to non-co-operation and boycott of councils particularly. If the Government did not now repent the release of Mrs. Besant they would, he hoped, find no cause to repent the release of these two brothers. The Government was too powerful and chance should not be denied to these victims to show that they had reformed.

Mr. Seddon representing the Bombay Government quoted the crimes of which Savarkar brothers had been convicted. He said that these men were punished not under martial law or repressive legislation but under ordinary criminal law of the country, one of them for having indirectly secured the assassination of Mr. Jackson, a highly efficient officer loved by the people for his generosity and kind-heartedness. The Bombay Government and the Government of India were in a better position to know about these men and they were treating them with due regard to their responsibility, and the peace and security of the country. He hoped that the Council would not press the hands of the Government in this matter.

Sir William Vincent said that the Government of India had been approached previously about these two brothers and they had accordingly consulted the Bombay Government who however did not agree to their release. The reasons were obvious. Whatever high political ideals these brothers might hold that could not help to lessen the charge of assassination for which one of them was transported for life. It was with the pistol of Mr. N. Savarkar that Mr. Jackson, an excellent public servant was shot. If the council asked the Government to release a murderer with such high crime there would be general cry for the release of all those prisoners who were in lock up for crimes for less serious than that of which Mr. N. Savarkar was convicted. In the case of the other brother, Mr. G. Savarkar however, the Government of India would again consult the Bombay Government.



But the Home Member emphasised that it was not fair use of its rights, that the Council should recommend to the Government to release prisoners whose release was incompatible with the safety of the land especially at a time when the Government was threatened with the possibility of grave disorders in the near future.

Col. Umar Havar Khan strongly opposed the motion. He asked what had other brothers who were released long ago done. They were now spreading fire from one end of the country to the other (laughter). He reminded the House that those people who were recently released in the Punjab were now at the head of the whole agitation in the Punjab. The resolution intended to throw petrol on fire which would consume all. The resolution was put and negatived.

#### Exemptions from Arms Act.

Lala Sukbbir Singh moved that all Magistrates and members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, the Assembly and the Council of State also be exempted from the operations of the prohibition and restrictions contained in the Arms Act. He said that the U. P. Council had passed a much wider resolution on this subject. He asked, was it not in consonance with the dignity of this House to accept a resolution of such narrow applications?

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi said that the motion was quite reasonable.

Sir Umar Hyat Khan objected to the resolution as worded. He agreed to the exemption of members of the Council of State and even members of the Assembly from the operations of the Arms Act, but the case of the members of the Local Councils should be left for the decision of their own governments.

Col. Elliot, Punjab, supported exemptions to Magistrates and Members of the Indian Legislature but urged that local governments be left to themselves to decide in this matter.

Lala Ramsarandas fully supported the original motion.

Sir William Vincent opposing said that the Arms Rules had been lately amended and licenses been granted liberally. The Government had fully considered the possibility of granting licenses just as in England, but it was found that such exemption would make the task of the Government most difficult. The speaker could say from his experience that Honorary Magistrates did not need revolvers. There has been enormous increase of grant of licenses in the U. P. and as a result dacoity and murder had gone up. He did not mean that any further exemption to the Members of Councils would add to crimes (laughter). But where the difficulty arose was what would be the Government's position when particular members and magistrates were out of their office. Would they still remain exempted? He feared that the resolution was establishing a dangerous procedure. The Government would therefore oppose it.

Mr. Sukbbir Singh replying to the debate said that the members of councils were enjoying the confidence of the Government and at the expiry of their terms they should continue to enjoy exemptions from Arms Rules.

Sir William Vincent winding up the debate denied on principle that the councils had confidence of the Government. These bodies rather enjoyed the confidence of their electorates. Moreover, how would such privileges work in the case of some members like barber, carter etc, who were sent to be merely the laughing stock. However if the resolution was adopted he would circulate it to local governments for opinion.

On the motion of Sir Maneckji Dadabhoi this resolution was put in parts and exemption in case of Magistrates was carried, sixteen voting for and fourteen against. Exemption in case of local councils was lost while in the case of members of both the Houses of Indian Legislature exemption was agreed to by majority the Government members voting against it.

#### German Indemnities.

Mr. Kale moved that the Secretary of State be moved to secure for this country through His Majesty's Government an adequate share of indemnities and reparations to be obtained from Germany. He said that India was a member of the League of Nations. It had contributed to war both in men and money and out of 22 per cent share of the British Empire India should get a sum consistent with her sacrifices.

Mr. Montgrief Smith emphasised that the Government had been considering this matter for sometime past and had reached at Rs. 8075000 as the share of India out of the reparations from enemy including Germany, Austria and Turkey.—The Government would gladly accept the resolution.

Mr. Kale's motion was then put and carried unanimously.

Before adjourning the council Mr. Muddiman, President, informed the House that as the Finance Bill had been passed they would have no business on the 28th instant and would meet on the 29th when His Excellency intended to prorogue the session. He took this opportunity to thank the members for their courtesy, assistance and support to the Chair during the session. The Council adjourned till Tuesday.

(Reuter.)

#### Unemployment.

##### Government Grants.

LONDON, March 22.  
"Nearly two millions were receiving benefits from Government to an extent hitherto unattempted by this or any other country," was the claim made by Dr. Macnamara in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Clynes, who complained of the insufficiency of Government's action in regard to unemployment. Dr. Macnamara gave the following increase compared with 1919:—From 7 to 20 shillings unemployment benefit, from 4 to 2 million beneficiaries, from 1 to 5 million sterling annual State contribution. He stated that £10,500,000 was being spent on arterial roads and road maintenance and the Ministry of Health were laying sewers and had housing schemes, which involved £5,000,000 mainly financed from State funds. Although the number of unemployed was increasing, a hundred thousand had been found useful productive work for about fifty thousand ex-service men was about to be found in the building trade. (Cheers). Although the Trade Unions had turned down the scheme, the Employers' Federation had accepted the responsibility for its success and had appealed to the Trade Unions to co-operate.

## Legislative Assembly.

### Ultimate Appeal Court for India.

#### The Question of Codifying Hindu Law.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS).

DELHI, March 26.

When the Legislative Assembly met to-day the President Mr. Whyte announced the receipt of a message from His Excellency the Governor-General requiring the members of the Assembly to be present at the Assembly Chamber at 9 o'clock on Tuesday the 29th March.

#### Codifying Hindu Law.

Mr. Bagde moved for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the codification of Hindu Law and if possible to prepare a draft for submission to Indian Legislature. He traced the history of Hindu Law from 1866 and after pointing out certain defects thereof urged that codification was the only remedy. Though there had been some attempts in this direction from time to time still they could not be content with slow reforms effected by the decisions of judges, who were mostly non-Indians and sitting thousands of miles from them. Any legislative interference with the religion and customs of the people would involve grave political consequences. His proposal for the appointment of a committee did not in any way go against the policy of the Government.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer explained the history of Hindu Law which he said present a phase of arrested development. The present stagnation in this matter was neither complimentary to Indian intelligence nor to the traditions of Indian civilisation which they had inherited. Hindu law as observed in Madras was different from that observed in Bombay and this latter different from Bengal and so on. The main purpose which led the speaker from Madras to Delhi was to see that Hindu Law which was now in a very unsatisfactory state codified in the light of their experience and if he unfortunately found that no such attempt could be made in this Assembly then he could only consider himself an intruder and must perhaps bid goodbye to the Assembly altogether. In conclusion he urged upon the Government to appoint a small committee at the end of each session with a view to consider urgent matters which required codification and necessary legislation. This would remove the grievances of the members who could not bring private bills before the Assembly for the simple reason that resolutions were given precedence as against private bills. Let there be an impartial Committee after this session which would go into Hindu Law and make a report to the Government so that necessary legislation might be undertaken at the next sessions.

Dr. Gour supporting the motion felt doubtful whether they could codify the whole of Hindu Law, but the question was whether the code they would make should be mandatory or declaratory. In his opinion a declaratory code was more feasible and neither of time nor question of expense should be allowed to stand in the way of framing a declaratory code. A small committee as suggested by Mr. Seshagiri Iyer would be very useful in this matter.

Mr. Jawahar Lal Bhargava supported the resolution while Babu J. N. Mukherjee pointed out manifold difficulties in satisfactorily codifying Hindu Law and doubted if a committee like the one proposed would be equal to the task. He had not finished his say when his time was up.

Mr. N. M. Samarth was also against the motion for the appointment of a committee.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer was all in favour of legislation on those points of Hindu Law in which need for legislation had been felt by the community, but there was not consensus of opinion throughout India for a change in whole of Hindu Law and it would not be therefore wise to appoint a general commission for the purpose of examining the whole of Hindu Law. The conditions differed in regard to matters like rules of succession, inheritance, marriage, adoption, joint family and so on, because these were intimately bound up with social structure and religious sentiments of each province. The proper method of introducing changes in Hindu Law would be to deal with specific points and bring forward legislation on those points in provincial councils and not to appoint a commission or committee by the central legislature.

Dr. Sapru speaking on behalf of the Government reminded the House of the caution and circumspection with which Germany proceeded with the codification of their law in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century and advised that in their zeal for modification of the Hindu law they should not bring into existence forces of opposition which might altogether defeat the very object in view. Let them not build hopes too much upon mere codification, for it was a mistake to suppose that when a law had been codified there was no further room for doubt. English law had reached its present stage not by codification but by its exposition by judges and eminent writers of law. He (speaker) was very glad that persons like Mr. Seshagiri Iyer and Dr. Gour had decided to get the Hindu Law codified and in this task of theirs the services of Legislative Department and of his own would be at their disposal. The Government's position in this matter who therefore this, they would address the local governments, various High Courts, Bar Libraries and legal associations as to whether in their opinion they had arrived for the codification of the whole of Hindu Law and if so on what lines and by what means. Until the Government had obtained their views it would be impossible to give a more decisive or more affirmative reply.

Dr. Nandlal supported the resolution politically judicially and socially and he said that it was necessary to codify the Hindu Law.

Mr. Badge then withdrew his resolution in view of the Law Member's assurance.

The President at this stage announced the receipt of a message from the Secretary to the Council of State informing that the resolution of the Assembly that the Indian Electricity Act Amendment Bill be referred to a joint committee of both Houses to consist of twelve members was agreed to by that body and that six members (names mentioned) had been appointed by that body to serve on the committee.

On Sir Thomas Holland's motion the following six members of the Assembly had also been appointed to serve on the committee:—Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Ginnwalla, Babu J. N. Mukherjee, Mr. Sachindranand Sinha, Mr. Rahimulja, Currimbhoy and Sir Thomas Holland.

## Non-Co-operation.

### Mahatma's Tour.

#### In Andhra Desa.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya wires from Berhampore:—Mahatmaji available for touring in Andhradesa till 9th April only. He arrives at Berhampore on 29th Vizianagaram on 30th morning and Bezwada on 30th midnight. The rest of his programme will be furnished after Bezwada meetings are completed. Probable places to be included in his tour are Cocanada, Rajamandry, Ellore, Masulipatam, Guntur, Chirala. Other places in the Andhra Desa will be visited in his next tour people are specially requested to avoid disturbing Mahatmaji while travelling in the night. (By wire)

#### Bezwada Municipality.

BEZWADA, March 28.

Information has been received that Messrs Mohamadali, Lala Lajapatrai, Shaikatani are arriving at Bezwada on 30th night.

Last night another monster meeting was held and the Bezwada rate payers numbering about 6000 were present and resolved that the Municipal chairman and councillors of Bezwada should present and address to Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders, and that an ultimatum is to be sent to the chairman. Also a deputation consisting of 40 citizens will wait on the chairman and Councillors to get a final reply before this evening which will be announced before a bigger monster meeting to be held this night on the maidan. Utmost enthusiasm prevails and all commission shops and factories are closed. Merchants are solely engaged in making feeding arrangements. (By wire)

(Reuter's.)

### Transit Conference. India's Claims.

LONDON, March 24.

The Morning Post states that the sitting of the Transit Conference at Barcelona showed a marked difference of opinion over India's claim to except the France and Portuguese enclaves of India from provisions regarding liberty of transit and also over France's and Portugal's claims for a similar exception of their African Colonies and Protectorates.

LONDON, March 24.

BARCELONA.—The Communications Conference has decided to refer to a Special Sub-committee the claims of India, France and Portugal.

#### Ultimate Court of Appeal

Dr. Gour then moved that early steps be taken to establish a court of ultimate appeal in India for the trial of civil appeals now determined by the Privy Council in England and as court of final appeal against conviction for serious offences occasioning failure of justice. He said that historically Judicial Committee was a court of necessity and technically no court at all. Before the enactment of the Act of 1833 the Judicial Committee advised the King, because someone had to advise him and the King exercised jurisdiction of the court of final appeal, because there was no court to take his place. The colonies and dependencies were thus subject to the ultimate jurisdiction of the King-in-Council in the absence of a legally constituted court. This could not last long as it was both a very primitive and unsatisfactory arrangement reminding justice which King Solomon was said to have dispensed in his tent. The ultimate appeal to the Privy Council involved an amount of expense delay and inconvenience which everybody agreed was intolerable. Consequently as far back as 1867 an Act of Parliament created the Supreme Court of Canada for the disposal of appeals hitherto carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Commonwealth of Australian Constitution Act 1900 followed suit by creating a similar court of final appeal for that colony excluding even from the cognizance of King-in-Council cases which were still appealable to the Privy Council, for which under the Canadian Act the King's prerogative remained unimpaired and the Judicial Committee was theoretically possessed of jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from the Supreme Court. Such appeal from Australia required a certificate from the final court which it can only give for any special reason, but about from this restriction both Canadian and Australian Acts provided for an alternate appeal either to the colonial final court of appeal or to Privy Council. It was only when the suitor had exhausted his remedy that his case was practically closed though the King reserved his prerogative to interfere in any case, decided by the Canadian Court if it raised a particular question of law of great and general importance while in Australia the suitor had to obtain leave by showing some special reason. Such cases were however few and far between and in practice almost negligible. A similar colonial supreme court for the Union of South Africa was constituted by the South African Act of 1909. The three great colonies of England, viz, Canada, Australia and South Africa have thus their own supreme courts of appeal and were now practically independent of the judicial committee. The speaker ventured to think the fact that it was not so constituted as a part of the Indian Reform Act was probably due to historical cases. In any case it was a noticeable lacuna in the Reform Act and should be supplied by the Government by accepting his resolution. It was not only supported by the precedents of the three important colonies, but was partly justified by the published views of two Lord Chancellors, Lord Haldane when Lord Chancellor some four or five years back suggested the meeting of the Judicial Committee in this country while the present Lord Chancellor had expressed his desire to improve it by the addition of Indian element drawn from the legal profession. But neither of these alternatives would serve for anything more than a weak palliative. The distance between the two countries which causes both delay and inconvenience could not be minimised. The expenditure involved in an appeal to this distant court was egregious swallowing up in many cases the value of the entire claim in suit while it was problematical whether Indian jurists of eminence would be induced to sit in London to determine Indian appeals which were not numerous enough engage their whole time. He said that the concept of an Em-

(To be continued)



## Indians in German East Africa.

### Government of India's Views.

#### Sir B. Robertson's Report.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

Sir Benjamin Robertson's Report, dated Dar-es-Salaam, the 4th August 1920, on the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (German East Africa).

On the 24th July I discussed with His Honour the Administrator the proposed settlement of Indian agriculturists in Tanganyika Territory (German East Africa).

Sir Horace Byatt put before me certain practical objections to the scheme. The two most important may be briefly summarised as follows.

(1) There is no vacant land suitable for an Indian reserve. The land which is now vacant, is generally vacant because it has some defect. That is, it is either sterile or dense bush or swamp or remote from the main lines of communication. In order, therefore, to obtain really good land for an Indian settlement it would be necessary either.

(a) to expropriate the natives, or take land necessary for their natural expansion, which would be contrary to the principle of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; or

(b) to confiscate some of the privately-owned German plantations which, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty, are to be realised subject to the conditions of the original grant.

(2) It is the view of the administration that small settlers with only a moderate amount of capital, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in a country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential.

(3) Sir H. Byatt also expressed the opinion that the principle of a reserve specially set apart for Indians would be resented by the Indians who are already settled in the territory, as implying exclusion from free selection throughout the Territory. He considered that, as Indians desire equal treatment, they should be given equal rights with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations to settle on any available land, but that there should be no Indian reserve.

4. After this discussion, I journeyed up the Central Railway as far as Kilossa in order to get some idea of local conditions in the short time at my disposal. I visited the Government experimental farms which were established by the Germans at Morogoro and Kilossa, and the great Oito plantation and several smaller Greek plantations at Kilossa. I also motored for about 150 miles through the country round Kilossa along the rough tracks which serve for roads in the dry season, and saw a considerable amount of native cultivation. On my return journey I stopped at Ruw, where this a well-run plantation belonging to a Greek.

5. The principal crops on the plantations are rubber, sisal and cotton. Rubber has been a failure, and thousands of acres must be cleared of the useless rubber trees before they can be profitably cultivated. The sisal and cotton are excellent. The sisal staple runs to 5 feet, and the cotton staple to 14 inches. Some of the German plantations, however, are being carefully cultivated by the contractors to whom they are being leased annually pending sale as enemy property. The area cultivated by the natives is large. The chief food crop is a variety of sorghum. A fair amount of cotton is also being grown.

The soil is rich and fertile, especially in the Ruw and Mkata valleys where there are wide stretches of fine black alluvium. These valleys, however, are mostly under water during the rainy season. Large areas of good soil are uncultivated, and are covered with dense bush and long grass.

6. It is not within my province to consider whether it would be possible, after making every allowance for the expansion of native cultivation, to set apart a suitable area of good land within reasonable distance of the railway for an Indian settlement. Supposing, however, that land were available, there would still be serious obstacles. It is understood from paragraph 6 of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 101, dated the 21st August 1919, that the settlement contemplated would be a reserve where Indians could practise their traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings. Any such scheme would be confronted with the following difficulties:—

(1) The climate is unhealthy and malarious. The Indian Railway staff, who live in towns where there are medical and sanitary arrangements, or who, if living elsewhere, are provided with excellent accommodation, frequently suffer from fever: several of those to whom I spoke, said that they intended to return to India on the termination of their contracts. Conditions in the bush would, of course be very much worse. From my own experience in the settlement of jungle tracts in the Central Provinces, I am of opinion that the mortality amongst Indian settlers would be heavy, and I do not think that many Indian cultivators to whom the conditions were fairly explained, would be willing to come here.

(2) The tsetse fly has spread during the war over large areas which were formerly free. In a great part of the territory it is now impossible for cattle, horses or any domestic animal to live. Even the donkey does not long survive. In time perhaps the fly area may be reduced. But meanwhile all cultivation is done by hand, and porters are practically the only means of transport. When the country settles down, machinery will doubtless be extensively used on the big estates. But it is scarcely possible to imagine the Indian without his bullock practising his traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings.

(3) The climate and the absence of domestic animals mean that the Indian settler would be dependent on native labour and it is doubtful whether the necessary labour would be forthcoming.

(7) From what I have been able to see of the country, and from what I have been told not only by Government officials, but also by business men who are interested in

development of close relations between the Territory and India, and by the Indians themselves who are established here, I am satisfied that the settlement of Indian cultivators would only be possible under close Government supervision and with liberal financial support. It would be necessary to provide special administrative officers, medical officers, agricultural experts, engineers and so on. Government would have to be prepared to undertake not only the capital outlay, but also to provide an annual subsidy for several years at least. Even then success would be doubtful, and heavy mortality would almost certainly not be avoided. It would obviously be unreasonable to expect that the Administration of the Territory should saddle itself with the trouble, risk and heavy cost of a scheme from which it does not expect to derive advantage. It would presumably be necessary for the Government of India to undertake all responsibility. It is for the Government of India to consider whether they would be justified in embarking on so costly and hazardous a venture. Moreover, the administration by officers of the Government of India of a settlement within the territory of a Government responsible to the League of Nations, would be likely to be a constant embarrassment.

There is another aspect of the case. The Secretary of State remarked in paragraph 7 of his despatch No. 101 dated the 21st August 1919, that he did not feel sure that a scheme of agricultural colonisation would necessarily coincide with local Indian aspirations; and he pointed out the danger that the cession of an area for exclusive Indian colonisation might be accompanied by or become a future pretext for the imposition of restrictions on the entry and free activities of Indians in other parts of the Territory. This danger is fully realised not only by local Indians, but also, it appears, by politicians in India. Resolution No. 17 of the East African Indian National Congress held at Nairobi on the 15th and 16th November, 1919, was as follows:—

That this Congress, in consideration of the services rendered by the Indians in conquering the ex-German East Africa, respectfully prays the League of Nations and the mandatory power thereunder, to reserve the said territory for the purpose of Indian colonisation.

But the President of the Congress, in his letter, dated the 17th January 1920, forwarding a copy of the proceedings to His Honour the administrator of the Tanganyika Territory, withdrew this resolution in the following terms:—

It may not be out of place to mention here that on the advice of political leaders from India and in the hope of sharing equal rights and responsibilities with the other fellow subjects of His Majesty the King in East Africa, Uganda, Zanzibar, and ex-German East Africa Protectorates my Congress Committee has decided to refrain from asking any preferential treatment for Indians and consequent reservation of ex-German East Africa for Indian colonisation vide Resolution No. 17.

In my opinion the position which the Indians here have taken up is right. In particular, I venture to doubt whether it would be possible to claim preferential treatment for Indians in one part of the Territory, and equality of treatment everywhere also, as suggested in paragraph 8 of the despatch of the 21st August 1919. Such a claim would appear to conflict with the rights of other members of the League of Nations.

9. Finally, Article 22 of the Covenant of League of Nations requires that in the administration of the territory there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of its peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation. This is not a matter with which I am directly concerned; but it may perhaps be permitted to suggest that it would not be consistent with this principle to exclude the native peoples from part of the Territory in order to form an Indian reserve.

10. The Indians with whom I have discussed the question in Dar-es-Salaam and elsewhere in the Territory, would appear to endorse these views. They appreciate the policy that the interests of the natives should come first, and they expect no more than equal opportunity with the nationals of other members of the League of Nations. Further, they are generally of opinion that the vacant lands of the Territory are not suitable for the settlement of Indian cultivators.

11. In my opinion, Indians only require opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the Territory. Indian traders who with their families now number about 15,000, have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolise the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the Territory and India.

Again, the climate gives the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerks, and so on, both in private business and in Government Service.

Regarding agriculture and the development of the land. I am not prepared to dissent from the considered opinion of the Administrator that small holders, whether white or coloured, face grave risk of disaster in this country where capital for the employment of native labour is essential. I would only make one reservation; and that is that Indian market gardeners, who, as I myself saw at Kilossa, are growing excellent vegetables, should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending, as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. Apart from this, it is enough that Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate; and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments. Later when the country has developed, smaller holdings may become practicable and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity. But the proposal to settle small cultivators in a special Indian reserve is, in my opinion, unsound both politically and economically; and I recommend that it should now be dropped.

### Government of India's Views.

Despatch to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated the 10th February 1921.

We have the honour to refer to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 35-Emigration, dated the 25th December 1919, regarding the question of Indian colonisation in Tanganyika Territory, formerly known as German East Africa.

2. The immediate issue raised in your despatch No. 10 Public, dated the 21st August 1919, was Lord Milner's offer, conveyed in Colonial Office letter No. 13721, dated the 4th April 1919, to discuss the possibility encouraging

the settlement of Indians of a desirable class (preferably agriculturists and ex-service men) in some part of the Territory. Lord Milner was unable at that time to commit himself to any definite policy; but he recognised that India, in view of her services in the war and on general grounds of Imperial policy, had a claim to consideration in the matter. It was assumed by you that the suggestion was that some area or areas, sparsely inhabited by natives but suitable for colonisation, would be set apart as a reserve where Indians could practise their traditional methods of agriculture under a system of small holdings. You recognised the need for previous examination of local conditions by a deputation of experts, but in view of the disturbed condition of the country and the probability of an administrative redistribution of territory when the mandates were assigned, you considered that the despatch of any such deputation should be postponed. Meanwhile, however, you asked for our general views on the following points:—

(1) Whether from the point of view of India we regarded it as desirable and practicable to attempt an organised scheme of settlement;

(2) How far a suitable type of agriculturist, ex-service men or others, would be attracted by the prospects of free settlement in the territory so far as could be judged in the light of the information at present available as to its physical characteristics and potentialities;

(3) Whether we should be prepared to encourage such colonisation and how far we should be prepared to go in giving financial assistance.

(3) The Government of India referred these questions to the Local Governments of the Provinces from which settlers would be most likely to go. Copies of our Commerce Department's letter No. 825-D., dated the 19th December 1919, and of the replies of the Local Governments, are appended to this despatch. Sir Benjamin Robertson also was requested by us, with the consent of the Colonial Office to break his return journey from South Africa at Dar-es-Salaam and discuss the matter informally with His Excellency the Governor of Tanganyika Territory. A copy of his report, dated the 4th August 1920, is appended. It will be understood that Sir Benjamin Robertson only stayed for a fortnight in Tanganyika Territory, and the area which he was personally able to visit was comparatively small. His report, as he himself has insisted, should in no way, be regarded as a substitute for the report of the deputation of experts, including Indian representatives, which we had contemplated. At the same time, we attach great importance to the views of Sir Benjamin Robertson, who not only has long experience of agricultural colonisation in India itself, but also has exceptional knowledge regarding the settlement of Indians overseas.

### Views of the Local Governments.

4. The Local Governments, as we had anticipated, have found it difficult to give a satisfactory reply to the points referred to them without more detailed and definite information regarding agricultural conditions in Tanganyika Territory. Provisionally, however, they are generally of opinion that agriculturists of the required type would not be attracted by the scheme.

The Government of the Central Provinces consider that the Central Provinces are not likely to provide any appreciable number of colonists.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa are of opinion that there is no prospect of inducing agriculturists to emigrate to Tanganyika Territory from that province.

The Madras Government says:—

Agriculturists of a suitable type are not likely to be attracted by the prospects of free settlement held out to them under the scheme. As a class they are much too conservative to migrate to, or settle in, an unknown country like East Africa, and even if they go they would not take their women folk.

The Government of the United Provinces say:—

There seems grave doubt as to whether the class of settler would be available. The Allahabad Zamindars' Association considers that the best form of colonisation would be to make large grants of land to Indian princes and big landowners. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that rapid success in any experiment in colonisation must not be looked for in view of the reluctance to emigrate of the classes to which ex-service men generally belong. Religious scruples and deep attachment to their homes are characteristic of these men.

The Punjab Government, however, are more hopeful that a scheme of colonisation might gradually be developed from small beginnings:—

From the papers forwarded with Mr. Ley's letter Sir Edward Macleagan, however, thinks that fully developed scheme of colonisation could not be started in the immediate future, and that it would be necessary, as a preliminary, to send a few suitable settlers who would be tempted by large grants and large concession and who would be given facilities for occasional return to India. If this were done, His Honour believes that a score or two of adventurous agriculturists of a good type would be found in the Punjab who would be attracted to German East Africa; and if their settlement were successful, a further scheme could then be developed with a view to attracting larger numbers with their families.

The Bombay Government are unable, on the material now before them, to express a definite opinion. In particular they consider it essential that the political and administrative questions to which we referred in our despatch of the 25th December 1919 should first be settled.

5. The report of Sir Benjamin Robertson shows that there are serious practical objections to any scheme of colonisation under a system of small holdings. It is true that the area which he personally inspected was comparatively small; and it is not suggested that the difficulties enumerated by him would necessarily be encountered throughout the Territory. But, on the information now before us, it must be admitted that there is *prima facie* reason to accept the view of the Tanganyika administration that the country, in its present state of development, is not suited to the small settler.

6. We are thus forced to this conclusion. On the one hand, the replies of the Local Governments to our enquiries show that small Indian farmers are not likely at present to be attracted by the prospect of settlement in Tanganyika. On the other hand, we are informed that a system of small holdings will not be practicable in Tanganyika, at any rate until the country is more developed. In other words, for the present, at any rate, it would appear that the demand is only for large estates, and only large estates are likely to succeed.

### Is Preferential Treatment Advisable?

7. But, as Sir Benjamin Robertson has emphasised, there is another aspect of the case. On the one hand, we cordially agree that it would be contrary to the principles enunciated in Article 22 to the Covenant of the League of Nations, to exclude the native peoples from part of the Territory in order to form an Indian reserve. On the other hand, as you yourself suggested in your despatch of the 21st August 1919, there is a danger that the reservation of an area for exclusive Indian settlement might be made a pretext for imposition of restrictions on Indians in other parts of the Territory. It might be argued with some speciousness that preferential treatment in one area implied differential treatment elsewhere. The concession of an Indian reserve might even be regarded as an admission of the principal of race segregation.

8. It appears from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report that the Indians who are already settled in East Africa, accept the view that the interests of the natives should be considered first; and at the same time, on their own behalf, they ask for nothing more than equal rights and equal opportunity with the nationals of other Members of the League of Nations. Their position is clearly stated in a letter, dated the 12th January 1920, from the Secretary of the British East African Indian Association to the Honourable Mr. K. K. Chanda, which was publication in the Indian Press:—

"We feel that by claiming 'special' treatment in a particular place we shall forfeit our claim for 'equal' treatment everywhere. What we want is equal treatment in both East and Africa, and in fact throughout the British Empire. By asking for special treatment in German East Africa we shall be violating the fundamental principle which we have all along been fighting for, namely, that there shall be no differentiation in the treatment meted out to various sections of His Majesty's subjects."

9. The terms of the Mandate for German East Africa, which was forwarded to us with letter No. J and P. 1521, dated the 1st April 1920, from your Assistant Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, guarantee equal treatment for the nationals of all Members of the League of Nations. This guarantee was specifically confirmed by Lord Milner's assurance, conveyed in Colonial Office letter No. 15886-20, dated the 12th April 1920, that "Indian settlers in the Territory will be treated on a footing of complete equality with other settlers, and that no discrimination will be made in their disfavour." If this guarantee is respected, in spirit as well as in letter, the claims of East African Indians will be satisfied.

10. We agree with Sir Benjamin Robertson that the position which the East African Indians have taken up, is right; and we believe that it will be generally supported by public opinion throughout India. We have opposed and will continue to oppose, unfair discrimination against our nationals overseas. We desire no discrimination in their favour. We ask for no more than equal rights. We can be satisfied with nothing less.

### Governments Proposals.

11. It follows that we accept Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that the proposal to settle small cultivators in an Indian reserve should be dropped. There will be no need, therefore, for us to send a deputation of experts to examine local conditions and select an area for Indian colonisation. At the same time, we trust that no obstacle will be placed in the way of Indians who may wish to acquire land on the same footing as the nationals of other members of the League of Nations we are informed by Sir Benjamin Robertson that the intention of the local authorities is first to sell by auction the existing German estates, which are now leased to contractors, and afterwards to alienate vacant Crown lands from time to time, as occasion offers. Sir Benjamin Robertson was assured by His Excellency the Governor that the same opportunity would be given to Indian purchasers also purchasers of other nationalities. We would also ask that we should be given ample notice of such sales, to enable us to answer enquiries from intending purchasers who are resident in India, and also to encourage colonisation, should we so desire, on the lines suggested by the Punjab Government.

12. We would also request that the attention of the local authorities should be invited to Sir Benjamin Robertson's recommendation that Indian market gardeners should be given reasonable opportunity for acquiring land for cultivation in the vicinity of towns and villages, instead of depending as they now do, on short leases from natives or others. It is understood that the transfer of land from natives to non-natives is ordinarily prohibited, but may be permitted in accordance with Article 7 of the mandate, with the previous consent of the public authorities. We would suggest that it should be represented to the authorities that consent in such cases should not, without good reason, be withheld.

13. In conclusion, we must refer once to the point which we urged in our despatch of the 25th December 1919, that administrative conditions in Tanganyika Territory should be such as to afford an absolute guarantee that Indians will stand on a footing of unquestioned equality with other settlers, of whatever nationality. The Mandate guarantees economic equality but, as we understand, makes no provision for political equality. On the contrary, Article 11 of the Mandate entrusted the mandatory to constitute the territory into an administrative union with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or control. In view of recent events, we may perhaps be pardoned if we regard with grave misgiving the possibility of administrative union with the adjacent territory of Kenya Colony. If there is no political equality, we fear that even the guarantee of economic equality may prove to be illusory. Experience elsewhere has shown how easy it is to subvert nominal equality by administrative action. We need only recall the exclusion of Indians from the uplands of Kenya as a matter of administrative convenience. As the Government of Bombay have expressed it, in their letter No. 12267, dated the 9th December 1920, which is appended to this despatch:—

They consider it absolutely necessary in the first instance to know what Government will prevail in German East Africa and what class of people will have power to legislate & to conduct the administration. While it is true in theory that under the mandate every resident of an original member of the League of Nations will have equal rights in the new territory, everything will depend in practice upon the people who exercise the governing power.

14. If our despatch of the 25th December 1919, we suggested the desirability of associating representatives of the Government of India in the preliminary discussion regarding the system of administration to be set up in the Territory. But Lord Milner replied, in Colonial

Office letter No. 1795-1920, dated the 6th March 1920, that as the system of administration had already been settled, our proposal could not usefully be considered. We understand, however, from a subsequent letter from the Colonial Office, No. 15886-20, dated the 12th April 1920, that Lord Milner referred only to the organisation of Government Departments and staff, and not to the political rights of the inhabitants of the territory. We may say here that we fully recognise that the well-being and development of the native peoples should, under the conditions of the Mandate, be the first principle of the administration of the Territory. And we may perhaps add that Sir Benjamin Robertson was convinced by his experience in East Africa that it was not desirable, during the period of tutelage, that the Government should in any way be controlled by alien settlers, of whatever nationality. At the same time, our interests in Tanganyika Territory both actual and prospective are large. Their extent has not always, perhaps been fully realised. To quote from Sir Benjamin Robertson's report:—

"In my opinion, Indians only require opportunity to enable them to play an important part in the development of the Territory, Indian traders, who with their families now number about 15,000 have penetrated to every corner of the country and practically monopolised the retail trade. The retail dealers are largely supplied by Indian merchants. And it is the policy of the European firms whose representatives I have met, to work with the Indians and not against them. The door is open for the closest commercial relations between the Territory and India."

Again the climate given the Indian an undoubted advantage over the European in many walks of life. There will be many openings for Indians as professional men, engineers, clerk and so on, both in private business and Government Service.

Indians with capital have equal opportunity to acquire large estates. A Kilossa shopkeeper has already a controlling interest in an adjoining cotton estate and it is open to any Indian with sufficient capital to make similar investments, when the country develops small holdings it may become practicable; and the Indian cultivator will then again have equal opportunity."

We regard it as essential that there should be adequate safeguards against the development of a system of Government, which might be apathetic, or even hostile, to our legitimate aspirations. We must, therefore, repeat our request that we should be consulted. In paragraph 29 of our despatch, dated the 21st October 1920, regarding the position of Indians in Kenya Colony, we referred to the suggestion that a Royal Commission on should be appointed to consider the whole question of the administration of the East African territories. The future form of Government in Tanganyika Territory would naturally be among the matters referred to such a Commission. We would again urge that a Commission should be appointed, and should include representatives of the Government of India. We would again submit that it is not possible to arrive at a statesmanlike solution of the East African question without full consideration of all the interests involved and full knowledge of the facts.

### Mysore Non-Gazetted Officers. First Annual Conference.

BANGALORE, March 26.  
The First Annual Conference of the Mysore Non-gazetted Officers opened sittings at the Theatre Majestic at 12 yesterday, Rao Bahadur Shama Rao M. A., presiding. About 1500 delegates from all parts of Mysore were present the audience including many official and non-official visitors.

The Second days proceedings of the Mysore Non-gazetted Officers Conference consisted of eight selected addresses. Mr. Srinivasachari spoke on Public Service in ancient India.

### Lillooah Strikers.

CALCUTTA, March 26.  
The Lillooah strikers continue to intimate other workers, clerks and coolies being chiefly affected. No sweepers were at work at the Howrah station to-day as the result of this intimidation. About four thousand strikers this morning assembled in the neighbourhood of Lillooah yards and stoned the Burdwan local train, three passengers being injured. A strong force of military police hurried to the spot and a number of arrests were made. The mob quickly dispersed and traffic is now normal.

### Further Gagging. In U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 26.  
The Government of India have agreed to the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to the districts of Paraggarh, Rae Bareilly, Sultanpur and Fyzabad on the recommendation of the Governor-in-Council acting with his Ministers.

### NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Deccan Sabha's entertainment in honour of Mr. V. S. Sastri has been fixed for Thursday April 14.

The Mail steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* with outward mails of 17th instant passed Suez on Thursday the 24th instant.

Report of an unfortunate accident in the Kolar Gold Fields to hand shows nine mining casualties. The cause of the accident is yet unknown, but official enquiry is proceeding.

### Mr. Chamberlain's New Office.

LONDON, March 24.  
Mr. Chamberlain is resigning the Chancellorship and is accepting the office of Lord Privy Seal. A bye-election at Birmingham will, therefore be necessary.

A writ has been issued for the Birmingham bye-election owing to Mr. Chamberlain's acceptance of the office of Lord Privy Seal. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will be unopposed.

It is semi-officially announced that Mr. John Whitley has been offered the Speakership on the retirement of Mr. Lowther after Easter. A section of the Unionists are promoting the candidature of the Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock.

## Greek Offensive.

### Financial Blockade.

(REUTER.)

LONDON, March 23.  
SMYRNA.—It is reported that the expected Greek offensive against the Kemalists has begun.

LONDON, March 23.  
While the Greek press unanimously expresses the opinion offensive in that Anatolia is the only solution of the present crisis, it is felt that the Government cannot possibly contemplate a campaign against the Kemalists until it has secured the necessary funds. The National Bank has placed seventy million drachmae at the Government's disposal, but this is only a drop in the ocean. There is no indication that the Allies are raising the financial blockade but the Government press declares that important loans are about to be concluded.

LONDON, March 24.  
A Times message from Smyrna confirms that fighting has recommenced, the Greeks launching an offensive.

From Constantinople it is reliable reported that the Bolsheviks gave persuaded the Turks to waive their claims to Batum, which definitely becomes Russian.—Daily Express.

### In Russian.

#### Russo-American Trade.

LONDON, March 23.  
A Washington message states that the State Department has received a note from the Soviets appealing for resumption of trade relations. It is pointed out that the State Department recently analysed the Russo-British agreement and will probably receive a Soviet delegation on the subject.

#### Russo-Persian Treaty.

LONDON, March 24.  
A Brussels message states that the Persian Legation announces the signature at Moscow of a Russo-Persian Treaty providing for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persia.

#### Russo-German Trade. Important Agreement.

LONDON, March 24.  
The draft of the German-Russo trade agreement which is ready for signature, provides for the continuance of the present representative Commissions in Germany and Russia where to will be attached special trade representatives who will take over German economic interests and register all agreements made in Russian territory.—Daily Express.

### TURKISH AFFAIRS.

#### Georgia and the Bolsheviks.

LONDON, March 21.  
The Georgian Government and army refuse to submit to the Turkish regime in Batum and have attacked and expelled the Turks. Heavy fighting is taking place. The city is partly destroyed. Georgia has proclaimed itself Bolshevik and Soviets have been established.

#### General Wrangel's Fate.

The French Government has discontinued supporting General Wrangel's army at Constantinople and offered them either to return to Russia or emigration to South America or employment in the service of the French Foreign Legion. General Wrangel has appealed to America to save the last anti-Bolshevik army from dissolution.—Daily Express.

#### Question of Mandates. Policy of the Government.

LONDON, March 24.  
In House of Commons on motion for adjournment for a Easter several members raised question of Mandates Mr. Amery replied that mandates were nothing new and were simply translated into current acceptance of self-Government which had always applied to peoples under our control. We were at present time showing that spirit with regard to Egypt. Our last thought was to make Mesopotamia an administered colony. Same applied to all mandates under which there was no essential departure from international agreement by which we and other countries were bound as regards Africa forty years past.

Amery explained why under "B" Mandates we were aiming at effective liquor control on Africa rather than prohibition as was necessitated by primitive condition of natives in pacified South West Africa. He pointed out that absolute prohibition of slavery was in accord with our existing policy. It must be remembered that with regard to some cases we had never attempted in single year drastically to abolish domestic slave while we had encouraged people to get rid of every remnant of slavery as speedily as possible. In this respect we certainly should not lag behind. Germans Material for very full report on our administration of Tanganyika and reached colonial office and would be submitted to League of Nations. He concluded by saying that Mr. Churchill when he returned would submit policy which would secure not merely large measure of constitutional results but drastic and sweeping reduction in expenditure.

### The Sanctions.

#### M. Briand's Hopes.

LONDON, March 23.  
A Paris message states that in the course of a statement before the Senate's Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees, M. Briand declared that he was expecting fresh German proposals particularly relating to possible industrial participation in the reconstruction of the devastated regions, whilst with regard to the twelve milliards of marks, the Peace Treaty stipulation would be immediately enforced if Germany failed to pay.

Replying to a question whether other financially coercive measures like the imposition of taxes in the Rhineland and seizure of the produce of mines and forests had been contemplated by the London Conference, the Premier stated that this was a very delicate question and was still the subject of deliberation.

బాపబడు	రూ 2-10-0	చావున	4-10-0
నల్లూడు కొంకెళ్ళో	4-0-0	నాగురు మేస్సు బిడియరు	8-12-0
నల్లూడు 210	8-8-0	పంది కాయ	6-12-0
చిల్లీ 105	2-4-0	నానా బిడియరు	0-2-0

గిరి బండరు, పోచవరపు, ప్రియోబేరు, ము. బాను.

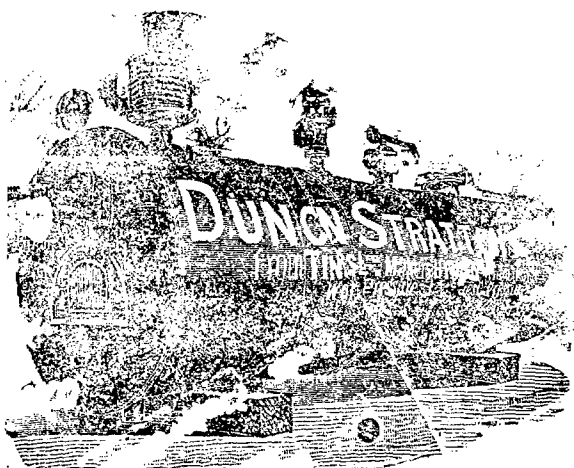


# DUNCAN STRATTON & Co.

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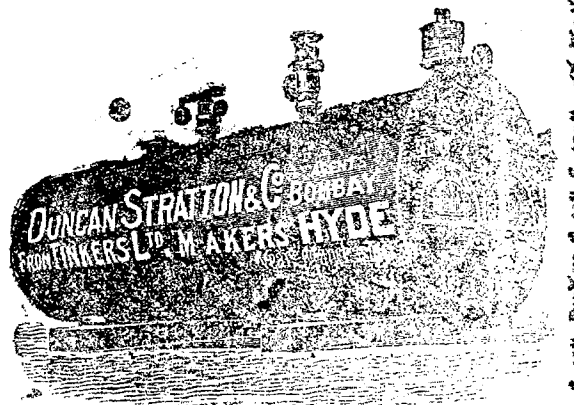
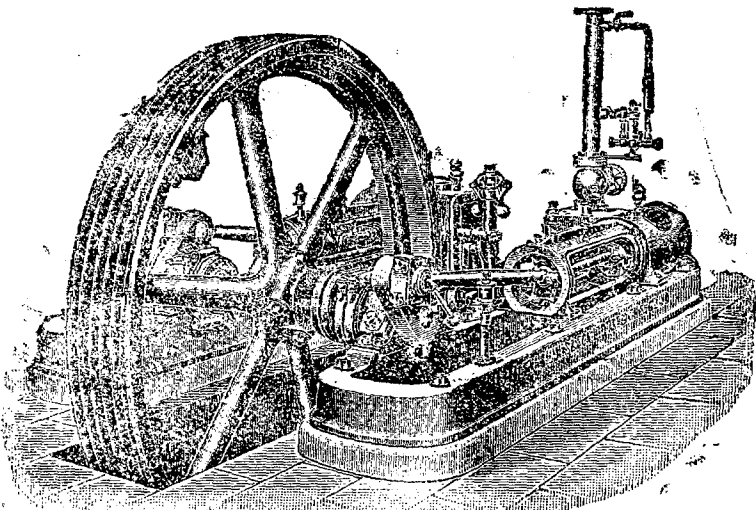
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ఎంజనీర్లు, మెషిన్ రి ఇంజనీర్లు, 9 మెరయిన్ వీధి, బొంబాయి.



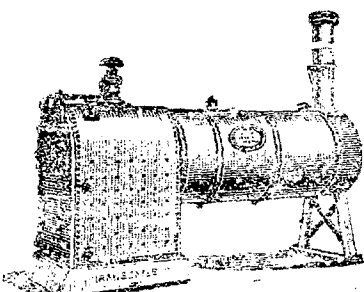
హైడ్రాస్టాటిక్ కార్నిస్ బాయిలర్లు.

కొద్ది 10 అడుగులు  
మొదలు 24 అడుగుల వరకు  
వెంటా - డబ్బా మేకులు  
కా 4. మొదలు 6 అ. 6 అ. వరకు  
వరకు ఉంటాయి.  
స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు (మెషిన్  
కా 4. మొదలు 6 అ. 6 అ. వరకు  
160 హార్సలవరకు ఉంటాయి.



హైడ్రాస్టాటిక్ అండ్ కార్నిస్ బాయిలర్లు.  
కొద్ది 20 అ. మొదలు 52 అ. వరకు ఉంటాయి.

వర్జికల్ బాయిలర్లు.  
కొద్ది 20 అ. మొదలు 52 అ. వరకు ఉంటాయి.



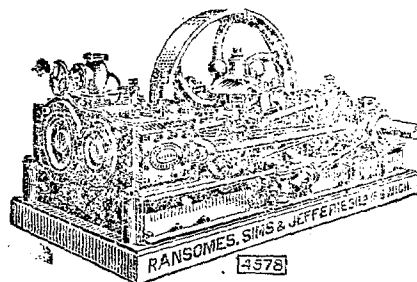
లోకో మోటివ్ బాయిలర్లు.  
స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు (మెషిన్ 80 హార్సలవరకు  
100 హార్సల, 120 హార్సల, 150 హార్సల వరకు ఉంటాయి.



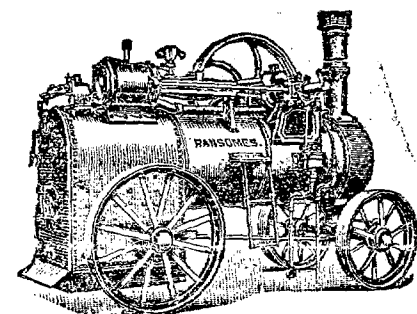
వర్జికల్ బాయిలర్లు.  
కొద్ది 20 అ. మొదలు 52 అ. వరకు ఉంటాయి.

ఈ క్రింద తెలుసుకోవలసిన వాటిని  
ప్రస్తుతం చేయబడుతున్నాయి.  
మాది బిల్డింగ్ మెషిన్, కార్నిస్  
మాది (మెషిన్) మెషిన్  
మాది స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్ మెషిన్  
మాది పింట్ మెషిన్  
అన్ని రకముల స్టీమ్ ఎంజిన్లు  
అన్ని రకముల స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు  
లోకో మోటివ్ బాయిలర్లు మెషిన్  
మాది మెషిన్  
మంచు గట్టే మెషిన్ ప్రామాణిక  
కట్టు బిల్డింగ్ మెషిన్ మాది  
అన్ని రకముల పంపు మెషిన్లు  
కార్నిస్, క్లబ్ మెషిన్ కంప్లెక్స్ లోకలకు  
కార్నిస్ మాది మెషిన్ అయిల్ ఎంజిన్లు  
ఎంజిన్ లైటింగ్ (ప్లాన్) లోకలకు  
లేరులు కట్టే మెషిన్ లోకలకు  
స్టీమ్ బాయిలర్లు, క్లబ్ మెషిన్లు, మెషిన్లు  
కార్నిస్ అండ్ కార్నిస్ మెషిన్ లైటింగ్.  
కార్నిస్ అన్ని రకముల మాది.

నైట్ బ్రెన్డెల్ కాంపాండ్  
హిందూస్థాన్ ఎంజిన్లు.  
(కార్నిస్ మెషిన్లతో పాటు ఉంటాయి.)  
ఇండో సింగిల్ సిలిండర్ ఎంజిన్లు మాది గలవు.



హైడ్రాస్టాటిక్ కాంపాండ్ ఎంజిన్లు.



లోకో మోటివ్ స్టీమ్ ఎంజిన్లు.  
సింగిల్ సింగిల్, డబ్బా సిలిండర్లు గలవి.  
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్ 120 హార్సల గలవి.  
కాంపాండ్ - హై, లో (మెషిన్ సిలిండర్లు.  
స్టీమ్ (మెషిన్ 150 హార్సల గలవి.

వివరములకు, ధరలకు బొంబాయిలో యుండు డన్ కన్ స్ట్రాటన్ కంపెనీ కై నను లేక  
బెజవాడ (కృష్ణా జిల్లా)లో యుండు ఇంగ్లీషు స్టోర్స్ ఇంజనీరింగ్ కంపెనీ ప్రాప్రైటరీ గారైన  
మానేవల్ బాపనయ్య గారి కై నను వ్రాయవలెను.



అమృతాంజనము అన్ని నోవలకు దివ్యామృతము.  
కన్య, కైత్యము, కడికము, రొమ్మకడికము, తలనొప్పి, వాయువు నోవలలు, పోల్లు,  
తెలుగులు, చిన్నల మొదలగు నోవలకు దివ్యామృతము.  
కన్య కట్టలో కన్య 10-12-13; కన్య 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-12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